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CUBAN FINANCIER APPROVES METHOD OF SPENDING LOAN

Former Secretary of Treasury Says More Than \$50,000,000 Might Have Been Used

Prosperity That Elevates Business Above Politics Is Favored by Col. M. Despainne

By GARDNER L. HARDING

HAVANA, Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The man on whom General Crowder staked his prospects last winter of rehabilitating Cuba's finances was Col. Manuel Despainne. Colonel Despainne was Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Government for six eventful months. He is universally acknowledged by people here to have been an honest man. He is a good deal more than that. He is the essential type of man who makes an American hope great things of Cuba.

A Cuban patriot who won his military title in the war for independence he is, in spite of his French origin, a Cuban through and through. He is a successful business man and is now treasurer of the largest mercantile corporation in the island. He loves politicians in Cuba about as much as General Dawes loved them in America; and making allowances for national differences, the feeling is returned in about the same way. Only in Cuba the politicians, in spite of General Crowder and all the domestic forces of good government, made Colonel Despainne's political career a short one. He resigned under pressure from President Zayas a few weeks after General Crowder became Ambassador in March.

But whatever a man could do against corruption in this country, where it is so deeply rooted, Colonel Despainne did. He abolished preferred claims; that is, he paid claims on the Government in order of their validity and their intrinsic merits, not in proportion to the influences which sponsored them. He turned out almost a bonanza for the Government. On his administration Cuba's \$10,000,000 balance was a reality (it still is, to do justice to the present incumbent); and an able audit system which he introduced kept a vigilant check-up on such parts of the Cuban treasury as he controlled. The entire business community trusted him and independent public opinion in Cuba believed in him.

When President Zayas asked for his resignation, General Crowder indignantly protested that the loan of \$50,000,000 had been granted largely on the strength of his nomination. The President declared that a country that could not change its Secretary of the Treasury was a colony, and Cuba was not a colony but a nation. On the General's further demurring, Mr. Zayas produced a letter from Washington substantially agreeing with this position and agreeing to the appointment of a man of equivalent quality. I note this transaction solely because it is the generally accepted explanation here of the present "willfulness" of the Cuban Government. It is only fair to say that Henrique Hernandez Cartaya, Colonel Despainne's successor, though lacking in his aggressive temperament, especially as regards the politicians, has proved a very able and honest official.

Loan Found Necessary

Colonel Despainne received me today at his business office on Calle Obispo, Havana's narrow mercantile Main Street. An alert, vigorous dynamo of a man, though at first slight and slender and unassuming, he talked with the entire frankness which is native to the Cuban business man. Prompted by an oft-repeated American skepticism, I asked him if the \$50,000,000 loan secured by the Zayas Government last year was really necessary in the present prosperous condition of Cuba. To which he replied: "Absolutely necessary. If anything we should have asked for more. The unpaid claims on the Cuban Government, which under the present unfortunate system receive no interest whatsoever, are now at \$100,000,000. The Government is going to slow down the printing presses which is one of the chief objects of the Stresemann Government. Obviously the new government must have faith on the new tax measures and the new gold loan. It was generally admitted in the lobby of the Reichstag that the new Finance Minister, Herr Hilferding, is going to have a hard time in enforcing these tax laws. In the meanwhile, the Government is going to meet with strong opposition from the two right parties. With the exodus of Herr Cuno, the Pan-Germans have lost their influence in the Wilhelmstrasse and they hold against Dr. Stresemann the fact that he gave four of the most important portfolios to the Social Democrats."

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EAMON DE VALERA ARRESTED BY IRISH FREE STATE TROOPS

Republican Leader Captured While Addressing Political Meeting in County Clare

ENNIS, County Clare, Ireland, Aug. 15 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, was arrested by Free State troops here today on his appearance to address a Republican meeting in the election campaign.

The arrest was made under sensational circumstances. Mr. De Valera was addressing a meeting of electors in the market square when Free State troops came on the scene and fired several volleys over the heads of the crowd. A stampede occurred and several arrests were made.

At the first volley Mr. De Valera was seen to fall on the platform and his collapse added to the excitement.

DR. G. STRESEMANN WILL FIRST ATTEND TO INTERNAL NEEDS

Establishment of Order in the Country Is to Be the Chief Consideration

New Chancellor Willing to Leave Ruhr and Reparations to International Commission

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Parliament approved the new Stresemann Government yesterday afternoon by a vote of 240 to 76. Twenty-five members, mainly of the Bavarian People's Party, abstained from voting. Suffice to say that the Stresemann Government is officially installed and it is today functioning.

Coincident with the establishment of his new Cabinet, and its acceptance by the Reichstag, the tenseness of the financial and economic situation has eased a little, although Germany is still a grave shortage of paper money, and food supplies are still inadequate to meet the requirements of the cities. Here the subway is operating again and some of the surface cars are running.

Thus, an improvement in the general situation can be reported. It may be said it looks as though the worst is over for the time being, although it is difficult to envisage clear sailing for this or any other government, until the inflation is overcome, which cannot be achieved until a Ruhr settlement is reached.

Change in Policies

Gustav Stresemann, the new Chancellor, in his address before Parliament yesterday, and in his interview with the foreign press last night, had little to say about the Ruhr occupation and reparations. He indicated that his foreign policy would differ in some respects from that of Wilhelm Cuno; that he would devote his main attention to the interior situation, trying to treat the Ruhr occupation as of somewhat lesser importance than it was regarded by his predecessor. "The best foreign policy we can develop," he said, "is the establishment of order at home."

He declared he was willing to submit the question of right and wrong in the Ruhr situation and the reparations struggle to an international commission. He said that Germany would gladly resume work in the Ruhr if the region were returned to it intact, adding that Germany was willing to pay reparations but "not beyond her ability."

Dr. Stresemann indicated that he regarded the re-establishment of order and sound finances within Germany as of prime importance, and that he would direct his chief efforts along this line. The speech of the new Chancellor was interrupted frequently by the Communist members, which evoked a strong retort from Dr. Stresemann.

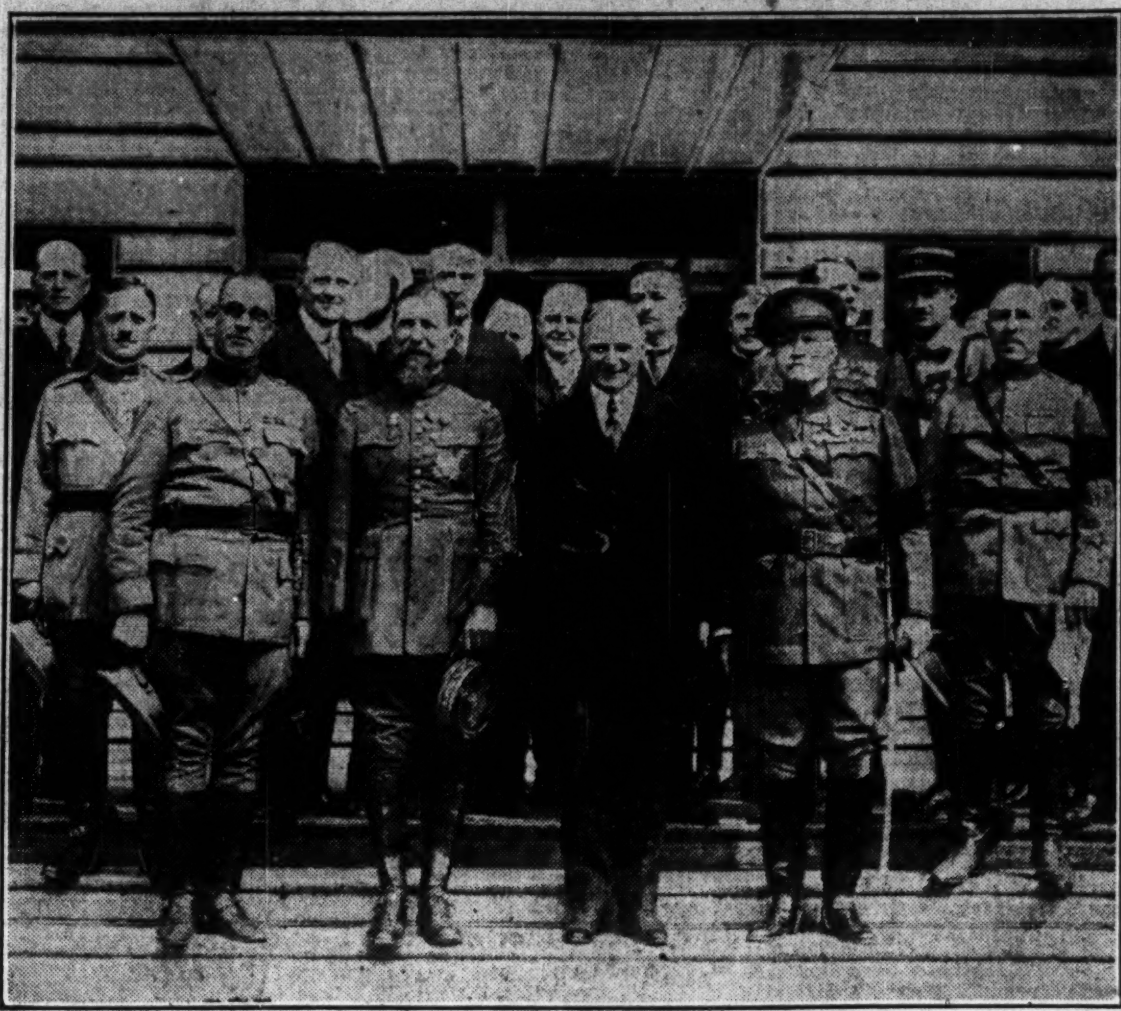
Chancellor Favorably Received

On the whole however he was favorably received by the Reichstag. He was going to have a hard time in enforcing these tax laws. In the meanwhile, the Government is going to meet with strong opposition from the two right parties. With the exodus of Herr Cuno, the Pan-Germans have lost their influence in the Wilhelmstrasse and they hold against Dr. Stresemann the fact that he gave four of the most important portfolios to the Social Democrats.

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"Lion of the Argonne" and His Boston Hosts



Front Row, Left to Right—Col. Hugh W. Ogden of Rainbow Division; Gen. Henri J. Gouraud; Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller; Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster of First Army District

BRITISH WAIT TO SEE HOW REICH SHAPES

Baldwin Cabinet Acting Cautiously Toward France—Alternative Plan of Action

By HUGH SPENDER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The eyes of Downing Street, in considering the next move in connection with the Ruhr problem are fixed on the German Government, for since it is the first Government since the revolution to combine representatives of the industrialists and workmen, it is hoped that it will succeed in making the taxation effective and in raising a loan as the first step toward the stabilization of the mark and the restoration of German finances. The encouragement given by the British note, condemning the French policy, is believed to have strengthened Germany's determination to make a final effort to help itself. The Baldwin Cabinet will watch, therefore, with great interest to see whether Dr. Stresemann can succeed in placing taxation on a gold basis, and raise a loan on the guarantee of real property, thus tapping the wealth of the industrialists and agriculturists.

The danger of a German collapse is believed to be less imminent now that the new Government appears able to cope with the social disorder. Therefore, Stanley Baldwin will wait to see how events shape before deciding to send a reply to Germany which might provoke French retaliation on Germany also. Mr. Polcar's reply to the last British note is not expected for 10 days.

British to Act Cautiously

The feeling also is that Great Britain must act cautiously in the meanwhile, so that the responsibility for a break with France, if inevitable, may be seen by the public to be entirely due

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Editorial Notes

BOSTON SURRENDERS JOYFULLY TO GENERAL HENRI GOURAUD

Governor, Mayor and Veterans Entertain Former Leader of Rainbow Division

By Special Cable

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Boston gave a hearty welcome today to Gen. Henri Joseph Gouraud of the French Army. Officials of the city and Commonwealth, officers of the Forty-Second or Rainbow Division, the general commanded during the World War, and many citizens expressed the public's pleasure in greeting the distinguished soldier, called by his comrades-in-arms the "Lion of the Argonne." At the State House, the City Hall, in private homes, where the tri-color of France was displayed with the Stars and Stripes, General Gouraud, who has been visiting the United States as the guest of the Forty-Second Division, found a cordial reception.

Whether standing at salute before the Shaw Memorial on Boston Common, greeting his comrades of the Rainbow Division at the train, accepting a gift of the flags of three American war veterans, or helping to the platform at City Hall a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, General Gouraud showed himself a soldier reverent of the traditions of another Nation and a loyal friend.

Elaborate ceremonies that had been planned were abandoned because of President Harding's passing, and the General's visit today and tomorrow is an informal one.

Pays Tribute to Shaw

On their arrival at the South Station this morning, General Gouraud and his staff were welcomed by Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, Charles F. Flanagan, French Vice-Consul; Col. Hugh Ogden of the Rainbow Division; Alvin T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth; and Standish Willcox, secretary to the Mayor of Boston.

The party was taken to the Algonquin Club for breakfast. The automobile in which the general rode was of the horizon blue of the French uniform.

At 10 o'clock Gov. Channing H. Cox received the General at the State House, escorted him to the Hall of flags and displayed the memorials of battle treasured there. As he was leaving, the General stood for a moment or two by the bronze tablet that commemorates Norman Prince, American soldier in the French Army and founder of the Lafayette Escadrille.

In Beacon Street, before he stepped into his car, one of the party pointed out to the General the memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, and while the crowd that had gathered was cheering him, the commander stood at attention before "the solemn bronze St. Gaudens made."

Members of the Rainbow Division invited to meet the General, assembled in the Council Chamber in City Hall, where James M. Curley, Mayor, delivered an address of welcome.

General replied, through his interpreter, praising the gallantry of the American troops that served under him and that he had come to America to honor.

"Would Have Followed to Berlin"

Col. Hugh Ogden, who spoke, recalled the Battle of the Argonne, in which he had been fighting just five years ago. At a time, he said, when the battle was particularly fierce, General Gouraud drove up to the American officers and talked with them, encouraging them greatly.

"After he had gone," Colonel Ogden said, "there was but one sentiment among the men he talked to: 'We will follow that man to Berlin and beyond, if only he leads the way.'"

Flags of America, France, and the City of Boston carried by veterans.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SEIZURE RULED TO BE LEGAL OUTSIDE OF THREE-MILE LIMIT; PRESIDENT NO HOPE TO WETS

Prohibition Commissioner Replies to Contention of L. C. Dyer That People Want Beer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Preliminary efforts of wet leaders in Congress to commit President Coolidge to weakening of the prohibition law through increasing the legal content of beer, have met with no encouragement. Leading a determined vanguard who are marshaling their forces to gain the ear of the President on behalf of the anti-prohibitionists, is L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, who called at the White House ostensibly to present the result of a recent "personal survey" of the prohibition situation; and incidentally, to sound out Presidential sentiment on his proposed amendment to increase the alcoholic content of beer to 3.46 per cent.

He received no encouragement beyond permission to submit at a later date his brief, covering "limitation of alcoholic content of beer." The failure to secure from the Chief Executive any sign that he has receded from his firm stand as an advocate of law enforcement in its strictest interpretation will, it is believed, dampen somewhat the ardor of anti-prohibition enthusiasts who were counting upon Mr. Dyer's conference as an entering wedge in their drive next session of Congress to weaken the Volstead Act.

Officials of the prohibition unit received with equanimity the announcement of Mr. Dyer that he would press a resolution abolishing the low percentage limitation on alcoholic content of beer, and his statement that his nation-wide survey has shown that "the people want beer." James E. Jones, assistant prohibition commissioner, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

Congress on Dry Side

I do not believe there is any chance of Congress passing the Dyer amendment. Sentiment in the Senate is overwhelmingly dry; and the House is against any such weakening of the prohibition statute, two to one. If such an amendment should be passed, it would be up to the courts to decide its constitutionality—that is, whether it violated the Eighteenth Amendment, by authorizing liquor with an alcoholic content which makes it intoxicating. Congress, in passing the Volstead Law, determined that anything over 1/2 of 1 per cent constitutes intoxicating liquor. I am quite certain that Mr. Dyer's proposed 3.46 per cent would be declared intoxicating, and would therefore be unconstitutional. Congress could not, under the authority conferred upon it by the Eighteenth Amendment, declare whiskey or wine nonintoxicating. It is a vain hope for the wets to think they can maneuver liquor back into legal existence by the use of high alcoholic content beer.

Mr. Jones pointed to the consistent record of President Coolidge, while Governor of Massachusetts, as an advocate of prohibition, and the absence of any indication that he has receded from this position.

The statement of Mr. Dyer that "large employers, such as Henry Firestone of Akron, O., who originally supported prohibition, have changed their minds regarding it," was branded by Mr. Jones as "absolutely worthless."

Such surveys of alleged public opinion have no value at all. Anti-prohibitionists in making such an investigation naturally seek out people who hold their own view of the best answer to Mr. Dyer's imputation of wet sentiment to Ohio in the last year's election in that State, when by a majority of \$38,000 the people voted against prohibition.

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COL. ROOSEVELT
VETERANS' GUESTAssistant Secretary of Navy to
Address Encampment of New
Hampshire Association

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 15 (Special).—Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the guest of New Hampshire Veterans' Association today at its forty-seventh annual encampment, and will speak tomorrow to the joint meeting of New Hampshire Civil War, Spanish War and World War veterans.

At the fifth annual State convention of the American Legion, held in conjunction with the reunion of veterans, the executive committee, through Maj. Orville E. Cain of Keene, reported that the next Congress would pass the bonus bill even if there is a veto in regard to a move to denounce the Ku Klux Klan, the Legion decided it was unwise to take any action other than endorsing the national convention's general denunciation of any and all organizations of an un-American character.

Frederick A. Wallis of New York, commissioner of immigration under President Harding, spoke at last night's Legion banquet, severely criticizing the present immigration laws. He said in part:

There are only two great fundamental propositions that will solve this problem of the foreign born. First, scientific selection. Every man, woman and child should be examined and inspected on the other side of the ocean long before they are allowed to put their feet aboard ship for the United States. Second, intelligent distribution. This Government should have some right to say where these people shall go. Not that we would separate families, as is being done at Ellis Island today, but that we would let it be known on the other side that so many thousands of men were needed for the wheat fields of the west, the cotton plantations of the south, the coal mines of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the textile mills of New England, and so on. A double purpose would be served in thus helping these people, which would be done through a bureau of supervision or welfare of the Government. They would go then where they are most needed and receive, consequently, larger wages. Furthermore, they would be afforded better living conditions and more happy environment, thus building up a healthier people and more contented citizenship with an assured future.

And if these measures are necessary to solve this problem, I would add registration naturalization. America is intended for Americans, and every foreigner coming to these shores expecting to earn his livelihood here and expecting to send funds back regularly to the home land, should be made not only to register but to become naturalized and a part of this Government.

LATIN-AMERICAN
TRADE DEFENDED

Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in Boston today, said that statements given out at Williamstown this week at the Round Table discussion and other statements appearing in the press recently, to the effect that the attitude of American exporters in Latin America during the boom period of the war, have very seriously damaged the prestige of the United States in those markets.

Continuing, he said: "There is no doubt that the exceptional opportunities for export during the period from 1915-20 encouraged a large number of opportunists and exploiters who had no serious intentions in their operations in foreign trade. Nevertheless, any statement that operations of these undesirable damaged very seriously the standing of American exporters in the Latin-American field does not seem to coincide with the actual facts and figures, all of which point very clearly toward widespread satisfaction with American merchandise and trade methods."

It is quite true that there were a large number of trade complaints against American merchandise during the post-war years, but upon being checked up by the Department of Commerce, through its various commercial attaches and trade commissioners, it was clearly brought out that these complaints were almost entirely of two sources: (1) They emanated either from a quasi political hostility generated by the former enemy nations and other chronic opponents and critics of the United States, who were more or less inspired by their attachment for the Central European power; or (2) They came from customers who had overbought and being now confronted with a falling market, promptly proceeded to cancel their orders and ignore their obligations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, McConnell Park, Savin Hill, 8:15.
Emerson College of Oratory: Public reading of "King Lear" by Henry Lawrence Southwick, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:15.

Theaters
Keith's-Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—The Covered Wagon (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Shubert—"Ted Lewis' Frolic," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8, 10:15.
Wilbur—"Bally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
WNAC (Boston)—8:30, stories and music for children by Mrs. William Stewart, 9 to 11, program by The Wilbur Concert Company of Lynn.
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7:30, concert by male quartet, "A Square Deal for the Farmer," 8, violin solo, 8, orchestral selections.
WBZ (Springfield)—7, "Farmers' Night," 7:30, children's story, 8:05, concert.
WGTV (Schenectady)—Silent.
WJZ (New York City)—8:30, "The Adventures of Peter," 7:30, tenor and piano recital, 7:45, recital of Reviews, 8:15, band concert, 10:45, soprano recital.
WRC (Washington)—7, children's hour, 9, musical program.

THE
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MONITOR

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litigations, which had been entered into during high prices of 1918-1920.
No more conclusive evidence of the satisfaction of Latin American merchants with American goods need be indicated than the continued amazing growth of our exports to those markets. During the fiscal year 1922-23 our merchants sold \$59,000,000 worth of merchandise as against an average of \$363,000,000 per year during the period 1918-19. Our progress in the highly competitive east coast markets of South America has been even more astonishing. During the last fiscal year we sold \$200,000,000 worth of merchandise in that area as against an average of \$85,000,000 worth in 1910-14. Even taking into account advances of prices, this seems to show a steadily increasing satisfaction on the part of the most highly critical trade centers in the whole of Latin America.

MR. COOLIDGE WINS
FAVOR BY CHOICE

Virginian Appointed as Secretary
to President Found to Have
Commendation of Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Coolidge has sent his political stock soaring by his appointment of Campbell Bascom Sloop, former representative from Virginia, as his secretary. The news of his appointment, following the frank announcement yesterday from the White House of the president's stand on the majority of the important problems confronting his Administration, has caused comment in official and political quarters extremely favorable to Mr. Coolidge.

The naming of Mr. Sloop came as a surprise to those not in the circle of the president's closest advisers; but when that surprise had worn off, it was agreed generally that the political significance of the move was highly important. In it was seen by many the influence of George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, who already is organizing the New England states for Mr. Coolidge in 1924.

In that connection it was recalled that Senator Moses and Mr. Sloop were associated in the 1920 campaign in rounding up delegates for General Leonard Wood. Working under the direction of Senator Moses, he took assigned to the Virginian was to bring the southern states under the Wood banner. The connections established at that time throughout the south by Mr. Sloop would prove of value in a close contest for delegates next year.

And if these measures are necessary to solve this problem, I would add registration naturalization. America is intended for Americans, and every foreigner coming to these shores expecting to earn his livelihood here and expecting to send funds back regularly to the home land, should be made not only to register but to become naturalized and a part of this Government.

It was the clear, incisive manner in which President Coolidge replied to the questions submitted that he showed his grasp of the affairs of his office and revealed his intention to make plain to the Nation just where he stood and what his policies would be.

Regarding matters on which he had not had time to inform himself, he was frankness itself in stating that he was not in a position to discuss every question with which a President must acquaint himself. There was left no doubt in the mind of any of his hearers that when Calvin Coolidge does take up any problem of state, he will not let go of it until he has mastered its details.

The meeting with the correspondents has helped in large measure to bring into the light a figure that a week ago was little known to the people of the United States. The result has been the turning of the spotlight on Calvin Coolidge has been one of the big surprises of recent events at the capital. Now Washington is seeing him as Frank W. Stearns, the successful Boston merchant, has known him for years, and is beginning to comprehend the qualities that enabled Mr. Stearns to predict years ago that Calvin Coolidge one day would be President of the United States. And Washington, having seen Mr. Coolidge emerge so far, would not be surprised to see him grow into one of the country's notable chief executives.

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ELEVATED FARE BOOST HINTED
IF EMPLOYEES WIN PAY RISE

Mr. Dana, General Manager, Says Public Will Pay 30-Cent-an-Hour Increase in End

At the resumed arbitration hearings in the demand for higher wages by the employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company before George L. Mayberry, neutral arbitrator, and James H. Vahey for the carmen and Charles W. Mulcahy, for the company, Edward Dana, general manager of the road, testifying this morning at the State House, said that if the employees were to get the increase of 30 cents an hour or any part of that amount the money would have to be taken from the funds now devoted by the public trustees to the repayment of the cities and towns of the money advanced to meet the operating deficit of the road before it paid its own way through 10-cent car fares.

Mr. Dana said that either the cities and towns would be forced to wait for the money they had advanced under the public control act of 1918 or the fares would have to be raised or the road run at a loss piling up meanwhile another deficit.

He said that today the total investment of the road was \$143,000,000 of which \$53,000,000 is in stocks, \$46,000,000 in bonds and about \$45,000,000 in municipal securities.

Payroll Totals \$15,240,345.30
That the payroll today amounts to \$15,240,345.30 annually, the general manager testified, saying that the wages alone now amount to more than the total operating expenses of the road in 1913 when the State took over the management of the road. The total expenses that year were \$14,380,035.40.

To meet the total yearly payroll of the Boston Elevated Mr. Dana said 161 days' receipts were necessary out of the annual income. It takes 39 days' receipts to pay for the materials needed, 22 days' returns to pay for fuel, these charges increasing from \$1,321,220 in 1918 to \$2,207,000 this year. To pay the interest on the bonds 6 1/2 days' receipts are needed, 25 days' returns to pay for the bonds, 22 days' returns to meet depreciation, 19 for taxes and 12 1/2 for the fund for the cities and towns.

Mr. Dana told of the road's paying all men for eight hours' work every day, and said that so far as he knew it was the only road in the country which guaranteed to do this. Before 1914 the men were never paid for more hours than they worked. That year they were given pay for six hours when they worked or not and in 1919, the guarantee was made for eight hours.

Before the Storrow award it took 10 years for a uniformed man to work up to the maximum pay of 48 cents an hour. The Storrow award made the period six years, but now maximum pay comes after one year's service.

Mr. Wilson, Police Commissioner of Boston, the first witness at today's hearing. He testified that prior to the so-called police strike of September, 1919, the policemen received

Benediction by Veteran of 70
At the conclusion of the exercises, Charles Lebon, for 50 years teacher of French in the Boston English High School, and in his boyhood a soldier in the Franco-Prussian War, pronounced the benediction. General Gouraud himself assisted M. Lebon, who is blind, to the platform. Governor Cox entertained the General at luncheon at the Algonquin

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state and municipal authorities for the necessary permits for the construction and operation of the furnaces. It is proposed to produce pig iron for all New England at the new works. At the present time it is said that there are no blast furnaces in this district. New England, with its large amount of manufacturing, is an extensive user of pig iron.

NEW ENGLAND GETS
22-CENT GASOLINE

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana to reduce prices in the Midwest, The South Dakota Executive said the "war" would continue until gasoline permanently retailed at a reasonable price.

In Baltimore a cut of 1 cent was effective today, making the retail price of gasoline 22 cents. St. Louis motorists paid 15.1 cents, and in Alabama the charge was 19 cents, with an additional 2-cent road tax.

The City Council of Seattle, Wash., is considering a plan to purchase filling stations or distribution agencies and sell gasoline at 17 cents, which is 2 cents under the present filling station charges. In Omaha a similar plan was abandoned by the automobile club when an announcement was made of a reduction in prices.

Colorado, through Gov. William E. Sweet, voiced disagreement with the plan to reduce gasoline prices by state competition, contending that such measures should not be invoked except in cases of necessity. The state executive in a letter to leading oil men advised a reduction by them in gasoline prices to 16 cents while an oversupply exists, which he said would be a fair price.

EVERETT TO HAVE
PIG IRON WORKS

Permits Requested in Three to Four Million Dollar Project

Production of pig iron in New England soon will become a reality if the plans of interests identified with the Massachusetts Gas Companies are carried out. The project involves the erection of great blast furnaces at Everett, which will rank in importance with the large coke works and oil refinery now located in that city. An investment of between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000 is contemplated.

The Mystic Iron Works, a recently organized company, has petitioned the

Club, and tonight the Mayor will give a banquet in his honor at the Copley Plaza.

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EAMON DE VALERA ARRESTED
BY IRISH FREE STATE TROOPS

(Continued from Page 1)

platform and found to be uninjured. He was promptly surrounded by the military and plain clothes men armed with revolvers. Hundreds of persons who had fled at the firing rushed out of houses along O'Connell Street, pressed through the ranks of the soldiers and shook hands with the captured leader. It was with difficulty that the troops made their way to the barracks with their captive, who was wildly cheered en route.

The Republican leader drove to the meeting in an open car, undisguised. He was given a wild welcome by a crowd of 1500 people.

Intense excitement prevails in Ennis. The arrest of Eamon de Valera comes as a dramatic climax to the Republican leader's persistent opposition to the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the Free State Government set up under it.

The first armed opposition by his party to the Free State régime was in the seizure of the Four Courts and several buildings in Sackville Street, Dublin, in July, 1922. These strongholds being taken by the Government troops after heavy fighting, he fled to the country and for several months was "on the run."

One by one his chief lieutenants, including Austin Stack, Erskine Childers and Rory O'Connor, were captured, and it was even asserted in some quarters that Mr. de Valera himself remained at liberty only because his arrest would cause the Government embarrassment by making him appear as a martyr. He was several times reported to have escaped searching parties by the narrowest of margins.

The search for him apparently ended with his proclamation of April 27 last, ordering cessation of hostilities. His appearance in Ennis today was in pursuance of his announcement that he would contest the elections with Sinn Féin candidates standing for "the Republic as constitutionally proclaimed in 1919."

PARKING REFORMS
WILL BE TRIED OUT

Although the proposal to prohibit automobile parking in the business district of Boston between the hours of 7 a. m. to 10 a. m., and 4 p. m. to 7 p. m., met with criticism from representatives of the Retailers' Trade Board at the public hearing on the proposed regulation held by the street

commission this morning, the support given the idea by the city Fire Department and by representatives of the Boylston Street Merchants' Association, the wholesale dry goods and leather industries, and transportation and trucking industries, makes it probable that the prohibition of parking and early evening traffic parking will be given a trial. It is understood that the street commission will continue to push an experimental regulation of this type.

Elimination of the "all-day parker" who leaves his car in the street from the time he comes to work until he goes home was admitted to be necessary by all those speaking at the hearing. John O. Taber, chief of the fire department, declared that present parking abuses dangerously increase fire hazards in downtown Boston, and added that fire companies responding to a call are frequently held up from three to seven minutes by traffic congestion. Complete elimination of downtown automobile parking was favored by Thomas F. Goodde, deputy superintendent of police, who opposed the regulation proposed by the street commission on the ground that the present police force is insufficient to watch parking during the hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., when, according to the street commission's plan, the parking privileges now allowed in the various streets affected would remain in force.

In opening the meeting for discussion, Chairman John H. L. Noyes of the street commission said that the regulation advised by the commission was patterned after one found successful in the loop district of Chicago, and was aimed at the elimination of all parking abuses and the reduction of congestion during the hours when business people must use the streets in going to and from work.

George F. Stebbins, representing the Team Owners' Association, Day Baker of the Motor Truck Club, Horace Guild of the Boylston Street Merchants' Association, and Thomas J. Bishop, president of the Expressmen's League, were among those who spoke in favor of a change in parking regulations.

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WOOD REGIME IN PHILIPPINES UPHELD BY INSTITUTE LEADER

Mr. Forbes Says Present Governor-General Is Victim of
Filipino Machination—Says He Enforces Law

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15 (Staff Correspondence)—The Administration's case in the Philippine controversy was presented this morning at the Institute of Politics, by W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the islands. He said, in part:

The story of the American administration of the islands has been in the main a most creditable one. Whatever pledges we had made to the Filipinos were carried out in their entirety. Not only did we send men but we started immediately training Filipinos to do their own work. The Philippine service was one of the earlier policies announced and adhered to by succeeding administrations. By 1913, 72 per cent of the employees were Filipinos. The democratic administration proceeded much more rapidly, some observers think too rapidly, with the Filipinization, and by 1921 the percentage of Filipinos in the service had increased to 96 per cent.

It is the avowed policy of the United States, as declared by President Harding to continue the policy of extending power to the Filipinos as rapidly as it can be done. This declaration of policy, and the promise to the Filipinos and I think it expresses the earnest desire of the Administration and of the American people to give the Filipinos the fullest participation possible in their affairs. It does not, however, imply a relinquishment of the sovereignty of the United States or shirking of the responsibility nor can it be held to imply that future American governor-general will fail to perform their clear duties simply because a previous governor-general failed to perform his.

Immediate Unrest Traced
This issue has recently come to a head in a very unfortunate affair that has been somewhat generally exploited in the American newspapers.

A certain American officer in the islands was charged with certain offenses, and before waiting for the courts to determine his guilt, certain Filipino officials committed themselves to a demand for his removal. The matter was decided in the courts and the American was exonerated by a Filipino judge.

There is good reason to believe the charges were simply framed up in order to "get" the American and his job. General Wood ordered his reinstatement. The Mayor of the city of Manila and all Filipino members of the assembly resigned as a protest on the ground that General Wood had exceeded his authority. Certain individual legislators who were in Manila met and unanimously voted to ask for General Wood's recall. The newspapers here have announced universally that this was done by the Legislature. This was impossible as the Legislature was not in session.

This disagreement between General Wood and the Filipinos is the culmination of sentiment which has been growing and gaining force for a long time, and I think it was inevitable. It is impossible that a man of General Wood's force of character and ability should back and fall to exercise the power given him by law, as his predecessor had done. Recognizing that the change of administration which was being effected was a Republic, President Wood undoubtedly prevented sending a different type of man to the islands, the Filipino Legislature, with the connivance of Governor-General Harrison, enacted a number of laws calculated to lessen the power and authority of the Governor-General. As there was no chance of the chief executive being a Filipino, at least for some time to come, an effort was made to make the secretaries of departments, who are administrative officers, responsible in large measure to the Legislature.

"Council of State"
A council of state was created, composed of the Governor-General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, the secretaries of the departments, and certain other chairmen of legislative committees appointed by Governor-General Harrison. This party had no sanction in law until after its creation, which was recognized in sundry laws passed by the Philippine Legislature. But what seems to the American mind the most undesirable feature of this program lay in the fact that legislative officers, particularly the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, received a great many administrative functions, usually pertaining to the executive only, such as supervising the expenditure of money, directing Government-owned enterprises, such as the railroad and the postal service, and operations, etc. It even went so far as to make the President of the Senate the president also of the railroad.

Gen. Wood had the wisdom, as I think most thinking Americans will agree, to set his face resolutely against the Government going into private business. We, of course, must play fair with the Filipino. We must live up to our promises. Our first promise is that they shall have a stable government. We must neither be stampeded by the natural and creditable impatience of the Filipinos for early relinquishment of our authority, nor must we hold back from them the credit for their undoubted successes in some of their administrative efforts. If you are told that the Governor-General is criticized both by American and Filipino, by the American for giving too much and by the Filipinos for giving too little, it is a sign that he is steering a safe course between two extremes, both of which would be disastrous.

American Supervision Necessary
The first generation brought up under American rule are only just beginning to take their places as legislators and administrators. Too early relinquishment of control would result inevitably in a reversion to practices which we have done our best to eradicate. In the few years in which, under democratic control, the American supervisory power relinquished the vigor of its control, many of the government services

were thrown literally into chaos, a chaos from which General Wood with the help of carefully trained and selected Filipinos is having hard work to extricate them. But we must not expect the impossible. We must not be swayed from our manifest duty either by the impatience of the Filipinos, or the unwise clamors on the part of theorists at home. I cannot summarize the situation more concisely than by quoting the exact words to be found in the report which General Wood and I submitted to President Harding:

"In conclusion we are convinced that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress, and a discreditable neglect of our national duty were we to withdraw from the islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best possible chance to have an orderly and permanent stable government."

Isolation Policy Blamed
Failure of the United States to take an active share in the reconstruction of Europe is one of the fundamental causes of the present chaos, according to Philip H. Kerr in his round table on world problems at the Institute yesterday afternoon. This abandonment of Europe by the United States, coupled with wide-spread illusions regarding reparations, the determination of Germany to evade its treaty obligations and the issue of the Ruhr, were declared by Mr. Kerr to lie at the foundation of the failure of European settlement. The Treaty of Versailles, contrary to the accustomed belief, is less at fault than these post-war developments, only indirectly related to the treaty itself, he contended.

In regard to the responsibility which must be borne by the United States, Mr. Kerr said:

The treaties were based on the assumption that the United States will continue to take an active share in reconstruction of Europe as the first step toward the decision of the League of Nations, revived the menace of Germany in France through the charges were simply framed up in order to "get" the American and his job. General Wood ordered his reinstatement. The Mayor of the city of Manila and all Filipino members of the assembly resigned as a protest on the ground that General Wood had exceeded his authority. Certain individual legislators who were in Manila met and unanimously voted to ask for General Wood's recall. The newspapers here have announced universally that this was done by the Legislature. This was impossible as the Legislature was not in session.

This disagreement between General Wood and the Filipinos is the culmination of sentiment which has been growing and gaining force for a long time, and I think it was inevitable. It is impossible that a man of General Wood's force of character and ability should back and fall to exercise the power given him by law, as his predecessor had done. Recognizing that the change of administration which was being effected was a Republic, President Wood undoubtedly prevented sending a different type of man to the islands, the Filipino Legislature, with the connivance of Governor-General Harrison, enacted a number of laws calculated to lessen the power and authority of the Governor-General. As there was no chance of the chief executive being a Filipino, at least for some time to come, an effort was made to make the secretaries of departments, who are administrative officers, responsible in large measure to the Legislature.

"Council of State"
A council of state was created, composed of the Governor-General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, the secretaries of the departments, and certain other chairmen of legislative committees appointed by Governor-General Harrison. This party had no sanction in law until after its creation, which was recognized in sundry laws passed by the Philippine Legislature. But what seems to the American mind the most undesirable feature of this program lay in the fact that legislative officers, particularly the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, received a great many administrative functions, usually pertaining to the executive only, such as supervising the expenditure of money, directing Government-owned enterprises, such as the railroad and the postal service, and operations, etc. It even went so far as to make the President of the Senate the president also of the railroad.

Gen. Wood had the wisdom, as I think most thinking Americans will agree, to set his face resolutely against the Government going into private business. We, of course, must play fair with the Filipino. We must live up to our promises. Our first promise is that they shall have a stable government. We must neither be stampeded by the natural and creditable impatience of the Filipinos for early relinquishment of our authority, nor must we hold back from them the credit for their undoubted successes in some of their administrative efforts. If you are told that the Governor-General is criticized both by American and Filipino, by the American for giving too much and by the Filipinos for giving too little, it is a sign that he is steering a safe course between two extremes, both of which would be disastrous.

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TWILIGHT TALES

One of Peter's Evenings

PETER turned the pages of "Robinson Crusoe" softly. The candle shed a circle of flickering light on his book and he read eagerly, spelling some of the words with his lips.

There came a tapping at the window pane. Peter glanced up and then grinned his grin. It was Mr. Green, his best and dearest friend, rapping at the glass and beckoning with his cane. And, in spite of Peter's deep interest in Man Friday, he laid the book down and went out into the twilight.

"Come for a walk," said Mr. Green. "Sure," said Peter, and they struck off down the country road. "How about the edge of the pine wood, where the lake is at one side and the hill in front?" asked Mr. Green, as he shortened his steps to fit Peter's.

"Fine," said Peter. They walked on in friendly silence. Mr. Green's cane went, tap, swing, tap—tap, swing, tap.

Though it was a summer evening, the air was fresh and the sun, already set, had turned the sky a pure golden color that made Peter happy. He turned a cartwheel and hopped, skipped and jumped.

When they reached the edge of the forest, they lay down on the soft, slippery pine needles and sniffed the good smells that came from the darkness beyond. The light was growing more and more pale. The reflections in the lake were clear and deep as the elderberry bushes, heavy with fruit, hung over the edge. Peter threw a pebble into the middle and watched the ripples widen and widen and disappear.

"Listen," said Mr. Green softly. The night noises had begun in the wood behind them. A hermit thrush sang so suddenly and so beautifully, that Peter gasped. It sang again and flew away. The crickets began to chirp shrilly and the frogs answered from the lake below. A bat swooped down close and then flew over the hill. A great many toads came out of their

holes and hopped briskly about in the darkness. Night moths were fluttering foolishly about. Their wings were soft and lovely.

"Watch the stars," said Mr. Green. Peter lay on his back and watched while the stars twinkled and flickered and blazed and burned brighter, as the sky grew dark around them.

"Going to be a fine night," said Peter.

"It is," said his friend and struck a match to see the time. His face looked rosy and cheerful, like a house at night with the lamps lit and the fire burning. The crickets chirped steadily.

"Off the key," observed Peter.

A whippoorwill called and called. The moon rose slowly over the hill—big and yellow and bright.

"Look's friendly," said Mr. Green. "All sails set top-whit. Not a reef." Peter nodded and looked it sail upward. The moon looked it sail upward. Peter leaned back and his friend and closed his eyes. He slept, with the whisper of small waves and the whirring of little wings in his ears, and his friend carried him home in his kind, strong arms.

TAUNTON FIREMEN HONORED

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special)—The Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association, at its annual convention here yesterday, chose John M. Galligan of Taunton for president and voted to have next year's meeting in Chelsea. The event closed with a banquet on Mt. Tom with 425 in attendance. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Joseph P. McKay, Woburn; secretary, Thomas J. Powers, Worcester; treasurer, Ernest Slattery, Fitchburg.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Poetry Revival Marks the Paris Theatrical Season

Paris, July 25. Special Correspondence. THE Paris theatrical season being definitely closed, it might be interesting to glance back at what has been done in the year 1922-23. It must be said at once that the year 1922-23 was by no means so brilliant and so interesting as that which has just ended. The outstanding feature is the great place given to plays in verse. It is indeed a significant fact that the Académie Française has this year awarded its grand prix to a poet—M. François Porché—for the ensemble of his works. The Comédie-Française had not awaited the official consecration to call to itself a young author of talent. It presented last winter a play in verse of M. François Porché—"Le Chevalier de Colomb"—in which the human ideas, the human sentiments are expressed with precision and acuteness.

The list of the plays mounted by the Comédie-Française during the year has just been published. Looking over this enumeration one is struck by the strong proportion of works in verse. Out of the five plays presented for the first time two are in verse—"Le Chevalier de Colomb" of M. François Porché and "Les Deux Trouvailles de Gallus" of Victor Hugo. Out of the five other pieces which have been mounted at the Comédie-Française after having been played elsewhere, three are in verse—"Les Fourberies de Nérine" by Théodore de Banville, "Florise" by Théodore de Banville and "L'Indienn" by Georges de Porto-Riche.

The revivals occupy the most important place in this category. The proportion of plays in verse is not quite so large. It is interesting to ascertain the return to poetry among the younger authors. Moreover the Comédie-Française has instituted the "Mâtines Poétiques" which take place every Saturday afternoon and which for two years have been steadily successful. It is a wrong conception of the public taste to say that it is averse to poetry. The "Mâtines Poétiques" which are devoted to poem-reciting are evidence to the contrary.

The same idea has been taken up by the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier. M. Gémier has given a broad hospitality to poetry at the Odéon. He entrusted M. Paul Abram with the organization of these "Mâtines Poétiques." Each matinee developed a specific idea or sentiment, or glorified the memory of a poet, or was devoted to poetry. Thus were evoked the love of nature, childhood, youth; Joachim du Bellay, Renan, Victor Hugo, Théodore de Banville were celebrated; memories of La Pléiade, La Bohème, the Quartier Latin, L'Hôtel de Rambouillet, the Revue des Jeunes, the young poets were not forgotten.

It is as usual on the "scènes d'avant-garde" that is to be observed the real theatrical movement of the season. The Théâtre de l'Œuvre always gives interesting spectacles—

French and foreign. L'Atelier has valiantly conquered an enviable place in the theatrical world with plays always original. The newcomer, La Chimère, has revealed picturesque young authors. M. Jacques Copeau, at the Vieux-Colombier, though his activity seems to have abated, is never indifferent.

It is above all in the theaters of M. Jacques Hébertot that the most happy initiatives have been taken. "Mademoiselle Bourrat" by Claude Anet, suddenly attracted a huge audience to the little scene of the Comédie des Champs-Élysées. A comedy of Jules Romains was not less successful. But what will remain the great event of the season is the triumph of Pirandello with his "Six Characters in Quest of an Author." Since Bernard Shaw there had not been in Europe such a revelation. Other foreign pieces like "L'Ilom," though not so extraordinarily interesting, were nevertheless very curious.

The figures just published by the Assistance Publique, which levies a toll on all theatrical receipts, are eloquent. They give an occasion to verify which, during the last 13 months, the theater receipts preferred by the public. The joint takings of all the Paris places of entertainment amounted in 1922 to 267,016,210 francs, compared with 250,377,365 in 1921. Out of this total, 27,000,000 francs have been taken for the poor (droit des pauvres), which means 2,000,000 more than last year.

There is this year a wider difference between theaters and cinemas, which some time ago were more successful in their takings than the theaters. While the theaters produce a global sum of 107,338,058 francs (against a little over 104,000,000 francs last year) the cinemas only reach 1,034,842 francs—which leaves 26,000,000 in favor of the theaters.

Taking each theater separately one is happy to see that the Opéra has returned to the first rank with 10,758,000 instead of 9,000,000 last year. The Opéra-Comique which was in the first rank last year with 9,400,000 francs has fallen the same amount this year but finds itself in the second place. The Comédie-Française comes third and the Odéon fourth. The four subventioned theaters have taken in 1922, 30,245,000 francs against 28,600,000 the previous year.

After the subventioned theaters the Châtelet as usual comes first with 4,705,645 francs. Except a few smaller theaters which have hardly reached 2,000,000 francs, all the others have taken between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 francs.

In short, it appears that theatrical activity in Paris has never been so intense as this past season. The public becomes more "educated," more ready to accept "difficult" pieces, more and more it turns its attention to the theater of tomorrow, evolving, more and more it enjoys poetry and the play in verse. The theater-takings bear proof to the seriousness of French thought. Light spectacles are not run for the French public. S. H.

Stadium Concert Season in New York Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Forty-six European and 13 American composers have been represented on the Lewisohn Stadium programs of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra this season, which ends tonight with the same "request" program that curiously enough marked last year's final concert in the stadium. The six weeks' course of daily, including Sunday, entertainments staged under Willem van Hoogstraten as conductor will have brought forth, including tonight's closing event, 42 symphonic and standard programs. The 1922 attraction has been, according to the management, patronized by audiences exceeding by at least 50 per cent those of preceding years. The success of the present and past years' concerts at the big open-air auditorium on the campus of the College of the City of New York on Washington Heights has, it is said, been due to the untiring labor of Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, chairman, and Arthur Judson, manager of The Stadium Concerts.

The "request" program chosen for this evening from the votes of the large audiences, and which will ring down the curtain on the season, comprises Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" symphony No. 6, Wagner's "Meistersinger" prelude, Liszt's symphonic poem "Les Préludes" and Tchaikovsky's "1812" overture. To this list of familiar works will be added Johann Strauss' "The Beautiful Blue Danube" waltzes.

In this year's stadium series 18 symphonies and three complete concertos have been played under Mr. van Hoogstraten's direction. There have been 12 assisting soloists, the greater number being instrumentalists. Compositions by Wagner lead with 26 performances. Tchaikovsky has been drawn upon 25 times, Liszt 13, Johann Strauss 12 and Richard Strauss 10. Beethoven had nine hearings; Mendelssohn six; Brahms, Weber and Berlioz, five; Dvořák, Chabrier and Mozart, four; Handel, Grieg, Smets, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, Saint-Saëns, Sibelius, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Carl Goldmark, three; Humperdinck, Bizet, Schumann, Massenet, Bach, Schubert and Dukas, two. Composers presented once were: Gluck, Franck, Bossi, Benberg, Chausson, Charpentier, Boccherini, Ponchielli, Debussy, Respaisi, Korngold, Gounod, Halévy, Gluck, Verdi, Haydn, Ravel, Saminsky and Rubinstein.

In addition to the works of the five

prize score winners, the following compositions by Americans were rendered: Chadwick's "Jubilee" overture, Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Airs," Rubin Goldmark's "Samson," MacDowell's "Indian Suite" (in part), Converse's "Mystic Trumpeter," Lebat's "Villanelle," Langley's "Immortal."

There have been 23 productions of 18 symphonies. Tchaikovsky's fourth, fifth and sixth symphonies were given twice each; Dvořák's "New World" twice; Beethoven's fifth twice, and his third, seventh and eighth symphonies once. Other single performances of symphonies were: Brahms' first, second and third, Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding," Mozart's "Jupiter," Franck's D minor, Schumann's "Spring," Schubert's in C and "Unfinished."

The three complete concertos played in the open-air series of concerts were Beethoven's "Emperor" for piano and orchestra, and Tchaikovsky's and Mendelssohn's for violin and orchestra.

Hundreds of thousands of radio "listeners in" have heard the Philharmonic Orchestra concerts this summer broadcast on certain evenings direct from the stadium.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Thomas Schreyer's Broadway Yiddish Theater, formerly Nora Bayes Theater, on Forty-Fourth Street, West of Broadway, will commence rehearsals soon of Oscar M. Carter's new comedy with music, "The Three Little Men."

A new producing organization entitled "Unknowns," which will make a point of giving opportunities to new and untitled players, announces that it will begin the presentation of plays in New York this season. It is hoped to present a new play every four weeks, and it is probable that as many as three

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different casts will be seen in each play during the period of its presentation. Edward Goodman, formerly of the Washington Square Players, may direct the new enterprise.

The Italian Marionettes, from the Teatro dei Piccoli in Rome will begin their New York engagement at the Dresden Theater on Sept. 16.

"The Greenwich Follies" will open in Atlantic City on Labor Day. "Poppy," the musical comedy, with Madge Kennedy as its star, has opened in Atlantic City. Dorothy Donnelly is the author of the book and Arthur Samuels and Stephen Jones wrote the music. The cast includes W. C. Fields, Robert Woolsey, Luella Gear, Jimmy Barry and Emma Janvier.

New feature films in New York next week include "Salomy Jane" at the Rivoli and "The Midnight Alarm" at the Rialto.

D. W. Griffith's "The White Rose" will be at the Mark Strand Theater, following "Little Johnny Jones."

Miss Marjorie Rameau has left for Los Angeles to appear in "The Road to Glory," a drama by George Middleton. The cast of "Magnolia," which comes to the Liberty on Aug. 27, includes Leo Carrillo, Malcolm Williams, John Ruth, J. K. Hutchinson, Martha Bryan Allen and Elizabeth Patterson.

"Sabbath Zwi," by I. Zolovskiy, will be the opening attraction of Maurice Schwartz's Yiddish Art Theater this season. Mr. Schwartz also plans to produce "The Hairy Ape" in Yiddish, as well as Andrejev's "The Seven Who Were Hanged."

In London Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 31

REVIVALS are certainly the order of the day (or, rather, of the night) in London theaters just now. Thus, in addition to seeing one of "The Little Minister" at the Haymarket, the public is to be given opportunities of renewing their acquaintance with two old-time successes in "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "Under the Red Robe."

A scheme is on foot to provide London with another theater, to be known as the Forum. The management of the Forum enterprise proposes to produce six plays each season, with two performances a day, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The afternoon play is to be different from the evening one. For this theater a drama is being written by Bernard Shaw. The project is understood to have the financial support of Lord Howard de Walden, a wealthy peer, who has been interested in many theatrical ventures; and the management will be jointly undertaken by Allen Wade (long associated with Granville Barker), and Theodore Komisarjevsky, who has recently returned to London from a season with the Theater Guild of New York.

After many months' wanderings off the beaten track in Burma and Siam, Somerset Maugham has just returned to London with a new play ready for production, a comedy called "The Camel's Back." It has been acquired by Frank Curzon, and there is a possibility that Miss Gladys Cooper will sustain the principal part. The role is that of a pleasure-loving young wife, whose husband is a lawyer with parliamentary aspirations.

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Boston Art Notes

SO FEW paintings by Jean Leon Gêrome are to be seen in the United States, apart from the rather well-known canvases in art museums, that a good deal of interest centers in this "Nile in Flood," now being shown at the Casson Gallery, Boston. A bluish tonality of dawn pervades the scene, relieved by soft rose glints of the coming sun which suffuse the heads of two small sphinxes. Many cranes, artfully disposed to give variety to the design, are walking in the shallow water. The whole work is an example of this painter's mastery of drawing and his love of beautiful surfaces. In this same show are George Inness' "Mt. Washington," painted in 1874; "Maline Cliffs in Moonlight," a handsome nocturne by Howard Russell Butler; a moonlit marine by Paul Daubigny; a brightly beach scene by W. B. Closson, and pictures by H. W. Ranger, Marie Dietzle, G. H. Story, Emil Carlson and Charles Woodbury. There is also an interesting collection of old British sporting prints. Miss Felicie Waldo Howell's series of child pictures continue on view at this gallery throughout the summer.

The traveling section of this year's international show at the Carnegie Institute is to be exhibited at the gallery of the Boston Art Club in January.

Motion Picture Activities

Having completed Jackie Coogan's new costume picture, "Long Live the King," Victor Schertzinger is about to start filming a picture for Metro from a story of his own.

From all reports, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. is doing quite well in his first moving picture venture. The lad is to be starred in Richard Harding Davis' story, "The Grand Cross of the Crescent," which is to be called "Stephen Steps Out." With him in the picture are Theodore Roberts, Noah Beery, and Frank Currier.

King Vidor has left for the swamps of Georgia, where he will film exterior scenes for the screen version of Joseph Herge's novel, "Wild Oranges." His cast includes Virginia Valli, Nigel de Brulier, James Kirkwood, Ford Sterling, and Charles A. Post.

Robert Henley, who made a film of Booth Tarkington's story, "The Flirt," is to direct "The Turnout," another Tarkington story. For the past several months, Henley has been making a film version of Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, "A Lady of Quality."

AMUSEMENTS

Ask the manager of your favorite theatre when he will exhibit—

"The Purple Highway"

With CHARLTON HESTON, MONTY BLUE, MIDGE KENNEDY, and Vincent Coleman. 1200 Broadway

RUFUS STEELE

Adapted the Story from the John Golden Broadway Success

"Dear Me"

By Luther Reed and Hale Hamilton. Directed by Henry Kolker.

Produced by the Kenma Corporation

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TO OUR READERS

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of matter.

What the World Reads

ARTHUR MOELLER, noted as a South Swedish novelist, has published (Aahlen and Ankerlund: Stockholm) a volume entitled "Sed-gheten fraan U. S. A." The title of this collection of short stories might be translated quite freely as "Ways and Means in the United States."

Nicholas L. Brown (New York publisher) has set Oct. 10 as the release date for the English edition of Georg Brandes's "Wolfgang Goethe." The work will appear in two volumes of 400 pages each.

Volume nine of "The Mask" will be issued this year as a complete brochure. There will be two editions, a popular and a fine paper one. "The Mask," published at Florence, Italy, was founded in 1908. As an illustrated journal of the theater, it has met with singular success. W. B. Yeats once said of it: "It always inspires me." Il Tempo (Rome) said of it on a certain occasion that it is edited with a signorile and malisiose semplicità. That it has had an unquestioned influence for good on the current theater is a truism. In its enlarged and widened scope, it should only add to its unflinching laurels.

Otto Jespersen, professor of English at the University of Copenhagen, and well known in the United States, where he was once exchange professor at the University of California and Columbia University, has been made an advisory member of "The Institute for Research in English Teaching," an organization established some time ago by the Japanese Ministry of Education. Professor Jespersen's "Spro-guendervising" (Instruction in languages) was translated into Japanese about 10 years ago. His "Language, Its Nature, Development and Origin," written in English (Holt) is now being translated into Japanese by Professor Ichikawa of the University of Tokyo.

June 27 must have been a spirited day under the cupola of the French Academy. After much voting and more discussion, the Academy's Prix du Roman went to Alphonse de Chateaubriant for his novel, entitled "La Brière." This was the work that René Bazin stood out for from first to last.

The Prix de Littérature went to François Porché. There were a number of redoubtable contestants for the grand prize in the field of the novel, including Roland-Dorgelés, who submitted his "Réveil des Morts," a novel that is creating nothing short of a sensation in intellectual France. It is a novel of the vast and desolate and liberated regions. There was also Jean d'Esmé with his "Les Deux Roeges," a novel of Indo-China. And there was Marcel Dupont with his novel "Fragilité," dealing with the Rhine region. The Literature Prize was ably disputed by Paul Valéry, Chateaubriant's first novel, published in 1911, was also crowned by the Academy. It is thought that, if his third is similarly received, he himself will be received into a vacant chair of the institution. He was born

at Saint-Nazaire, and is the son, grandson and nephew of painters.

Albert Engström, editor of Strix, and quite well known as a writer on his own account, has published a small book entitled, "Strindberg and I." It deals with Strindberg's friendship with Engström, one of the most enduring of the dramatist ever had, lasting as it did for the last 12 years of his life. Engström relates that Strindberg had the smallest head he ever saw. It was so small that, if the dramatist went in bathing and got his hair wet, he would later creep behind a bush or remain in his bathroom until his long hair, worn long in order to conceal his abnormality, had dried and was combed in the conventional fashion. A note of greater importance is the one which tells how Strindberg, always in economic difficulty, gave 5000 Swedish crowns to a home for crippled Swedish children the day the Swedish Government lifted him from his poverty by the national donation. This fact, it seems, has never been brought to light. The book is also valuable because of the account it gives of Strindberg's relation to Anders Zorn. On reading it one feels that Strindberg was much more of a sociable and human being than he has hitherto been painted.

Clara Landau of Charlottenburg has unearthed and published the hitherto "lost" diary of Auguste Duvaux, the noted French emigrant. Its 150 pages contain notes from literally all the great men and women who visited, or found an asylum, in Welmar from 1794 to 1805. On April 25, 1796, Goethe wrote in the Duvaux album: "The cultured man finds a native land anywhere, or he creates one for himself." This is the first time this statement has been published, though Goethe gave expression to the same conception of a Vaterland on various other occasions in his life.

Beginning with Sept. 1, a new monthly entitled "Book en Kunst" will be published at The Hague, under the editorship of Wilhelm Loeb. It is to be international in character and

serve international ends. It will discuss literature, art, and the stage.

Karl Schweinfurth's "Waldemar Bonsels" (Stuttgart: Schuster and Loeffler) has been rather frigidly received in Germany. The attitude is due, it seems, to the excessive praise of the biographer. He was probably misled by the almost countless editions of Bonsels' works, which have gone through. As is known, Bonsels' "Maya the Bee" has enjoyed immense popularity in the United States, and Seltzer is now preparing to bring out Bonsels' "Heaven Folk" in the translation of Mrs. Seltzer and Arthur Gutterman.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

NEW D'ALBERT OPERA

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—American rights to Eugene D'Albert's latest opera, "Die Tote von Auen," have been obtained by Melvin H. Dalberg, general director of the Wagnerian Opera Company, and the opera will have its American premiere in Chicago this fall. Josef Stransky is to be the general musical director.

Miss Kathryn Meale, American contralto, has been engaged for next season by the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

The Scene Painters' Union of New York has invited three stage decorators—Joseph Urban, Boris Anfeld, and Norman-Bel Geddes—to become members.

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STARS SOON TO MEET EACH OTHER

Sixteen Women Left in Singles Tennis Tourney and 18 Pairs in Doubles

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 15 (Special).—With 16 players left in the singles and 18 pairs in the doubles, the United States women's championship lawn tennis tournament of 1923 has reached the third round of play in the former and the second round in the latter, and the leading candidates for the titles held by Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, and Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., are beginning to come together in the draw.

The singles match which promises to receive the most attention will bring Mrs. Mallory against Miss Mayne MacDonald of Seattle, Wash. Miss MacDonald has shown flashes of brilliant tennis and while the champion is picked to win, she will have to play up to standard in order to eliminate the Pacific Coast star.

The international players continued their victorious career in their second round matches yesterday afternoon, many of which were played on the stadium courts at Forest Hills, and at the close of the day the second round of the singles and the first round of the doubles with the exception of one match, had been completed.

Miss Wills and Mrs. Mallory divided the attention among the local stars, while Miss Kathleen McKane, England, was also closely watched. Miss Wills followed her success over Miss Martha Bayard by a straight-set victory over Miss Ceres Baker, emphasizing her steady improvement over past years, by defeating the former junior star, who was her rival for the girl championship, with the loss of only one game.

Mrs. Mallory had Miss Lillian Scharman, another youthful player, of Brooklyn, for her opponent, and the latter took seven games from the champion, who confined her efforts to the regular back-court game that has been her standby in previous encounters. The score was 6-3.

Miss McKane simply had a good bit of exercise in disposing of Mrs. Robert Le Roy, whose chief asset is her ability to place the ball in the court with accuracy. So Miss McKane simply ran for the shots and placed them where Mrs. Le Roy could not reach them. The score was 6-2, 6-3.

All the other seeded players also reached the third round, all in straight sets, though Mrs. C. E. Green of England, who pushed the English covered-court champion to extra games in the first set, and held her own in the earlier part of the second. Mrs. Mills took her stand at the service line and depended on her ability to get from all positions.

Miss Leslie McCrory, who has been her standard form in her match against Miss Edith Moore, of Montclair, who is one of the most promising of the younger players, and who was called in from the part of the Cup base-runners. The scores:

Mrs. H. B. Green, Ardley, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.
Mrs. W. M. Shedd, Boston, defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, New York, 6-1, 6-2.
Miss Kathleen McKane, England, defeated Mrs. C. E. Green, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. A. B. Green, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss H. G. Lockhorn, Mamaroneck, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbier, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Gertrude Hopper, England, 6-0, 6-2.

DOUBLES.—First Round.
Mrs. H. G. Lockhorn and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Katherine Gardner, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Mrs. J. C. Brush and Mrs. Theodora Solist, 6-2, 6-3.
Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Gertrude Hopper and Miss M. E. Case, 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Penelope Anderson and Miss E. B. Green defeated Mrs. J. B. Stens and Mrs. S. H. Waring, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round.
Miss Louise Dixon and Miss Agnes Sherwood defeated Mrs. F. B. Stens and Mrs. S. H. Waring, 6-1, 6-4.
Mrs. Edith Moore and Mrs. J. S. Taylor defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbier and Mrs. W. M. Shedd, 6-2, 6-3.
Mrs. R. M. Leachman and Mrs. Barger defeated Miss Virginia Travell and Mrs. C. E. Green, 6-2, 6-3.
Mrs. Bronson Batchelor and Mrs. J. C. Chalmers defeated Mrs. E. B. Bailey and Mrs. G. B. Stanwick, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Helen Hooker and Miss Mayne MacDonald defeated Mrs. A. F. Riese and Mrs. R. A. Pope, 6-4, 6-2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
New York Won 72 P.C. 455
Cincinnati 68 377
Pittsburgh 64 377
St. Louis 55 350
Brooklyn 55 350
Chicago 52 329

RESULTS TUESDAY
Chicago 6, Boston 1.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 15, Pittsburgh 10.
GAMES TODAY
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

CUBS DEFEAT BOSTON TWICE
Chicago defeated Boston in a pair of games yesterday, the first a 6-3 victory, the second a 6-2. The first game was a close battle, but the home team won in the eighth inning. Mrs. Mills took her stand at the service line and depended on her ability to get from all positions.

Second Game.
Chicago 6, Boston 2.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1
Batteries—Green and Smith, umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 45m.

BROOKLYN BOWS TO NEW YORK
NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Poor support was responsible for the defeat of the New York team today. D. J. Bancroft, back in the game, scored one of the Giants' runs. The Giants won in the eighth inning, F. F. Frisch back on an attempted double steal. The score:

New York.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 2
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 5
Batteries—Scott, Bentley and Snyder; Henry and Deane, umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 55m.

PHILLIES BAT OUT VICTORY
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Philadelphia's victory over the Pirates today, a great slugger match today, the former winning out by virtue of a seven-run rally in its last time at bat. In the inning previous the Phillies had scored four runs and applied the score at 2-1. Once more Mrs. Mallory forced her game ahead to 4-2, only to have the Brooklyn girl win the next with the loss of only one point.

At this stage not only the game, but the points were even, 22-21, but Mrs. Mallory once more fell back on her back-court play, and depending on the errors of the younger player, she won the next two games rather easily for the match. The match by points:

First Set.
Pta. G.
Mrs. Mallory.....4 2 0 4 4 1 4 23-4
Miss Scharman.....0 4 4 2 0 2 4 23-3
P. S.A. O. N.D.F.
Mrs. Mallory.....7 0 4 8 5
Miss Scharman.....11 2 11 2
Second Set.
Pta. G.
Mrs. Mallory.....4 1 3 4 5 1 0 4 23-4
Miss Scharman.....0 4 4 2 0 2 4 23-3
P. S.A. O. N.D.F.
Mrs. Mallory.....4 1 3 4 5 1 0 4 23-4
Miss Scharman.....0 4 4 2 0 2 4 23-3

DAVIS CUP FINAL MATCHES START TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Australia and France Meet at Longwood Cricket Club for Right to Challenge United States

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special).—When the Australian and French tennis teams cross raquets on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here tomorrow afternoon, the club which has proved itself to be the strongest of the four which selected the American zone of play, will be meeting the strongest of the 13 which competed in the European zone, in the final round match of the Davis Cup international championship tournament of 1923 and the right to meet the United States in the challenge match on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., next month.

This is the first time in the history of the cup that the zone system of play has been used and it has proved very satisfactory. France has come through the European zone competition, having defeated Denmark in the first round 4 matches to 1; Ireland by a similar score in the second round; Switzerland by a score of 3 to 2 in the semifinal round and Spain by a score of 3 to 2 in the final round. Australia had only two matches to play in order to qualify for the final, as Japan, Hawaii and Canada were the only countries to select the American zone with Australia, and then disposed of Japan by a similar score after the latter had eliminated Canada 5 to 0.

Neither of the two teams is regarded as being as strong as those which represented their respective countries in the semifinal Davis Cup competition of 1922. France has been forced to send a team without Jean Borotra and Henri Cochet, two of the best players in that country, and will be represented by Jacques Brugnon, a substitute of last year.

British Yachts Win Sixth Race Today Score Twice as Many Points as American Boats

BRITISH-AMERICA CUP STANDING
Great Britain 125
United States 86

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 15 (AP).—The British won the sixth heat in the British-American Cup series for six-meter yachts today, scoring 24 points to 12 for the Americans and bringing the aggregate score to 129 against 62. Sailing in light airs, the Americans won the fifth heat in the series yesterday, scoring 26 points to England's 13.

There were only the lightest airs from the westward when yesterday's heat was started. It was a close race, and the American team did splendidly, all four being ahead of the British quartet for the first time in the series. The British led in the second round and finished first, the second of finish being Clytie, Lea, Hawk and Ingomar, America; Suzette, Colla and Ingomar, England. One British boat did not finish.

MILLS WINS OLYMPIC SWIMMING TRYOUT
NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 15.—In a United States Olympic swimming team tryout, at the Olympia Baths here last night, the swimmer of the New York Athletic Club defeated John Kelly, of Hawaii at 100 yards in a close finish.

Although Miss Gertrude Elderly made slow time and had difficulty winning the 400-yard championship of the Metropolitan District Amateur Athletic Union. Miss Allison Riggin, United States fanny diving champion and Olympic winner in 1920, defeated Miss Alma Mann, Panama Canal Zone champion, and Miss Florence Briscoe in the ropitlan District A. U. fanny diving championship. The summary:

M. A. U. of N. Y. 44 Yard Championship.
Won by Gertrude Elderly, N. Y. A. C.
W. S. A. Virginia Whitman, second.
Doris O'Mara, third. Time—6m. 28.5s.
Won by Raymond Miller, N. Y. A. C.
John Kelly, unattached, second; George Fisher, unattached, third.
M. A. U. of N. Y. Fanny Diving Championships.—Won by Allison Riggin, N. Y. A. C.; Florence Briscoe, second; Alma Mann, third.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 2.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
RESULTS TUESDAY
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 2.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

On News Stands in Chicago
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Loop District, 42 News Stands
North Side, 30 Stands
West Side, 18 Stands
South Side, 20 Stands

Snodgrass Wins in Fourth Round Match

Defeats H. C. M. Kelleher in Newport Casino Singles

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Harvey Snodgrass, versatile young Californian, overcame H. C. M. Kelleher of New York, 6-2, 6-3, in the fourth round of the invitation tennis tournament here this morning.

Kelleher, who ranked thirteenth in the United States last year and was finalist here against W. M. Johnston, was unable to handle the Californian's severe service. Snodgrass' game at times sparkled with lobs, aces, and brilliant placements.

In the quarter final H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, put out N. W. Niles, Boston, 7-5, 6-4; R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3; B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, defeated Ludov Van der Venne, Plainfield, N. J., 7-5, 6-1.

In the other two fourth-round matches, the performance of Bates was watched with keen interest as a result of the California collegian's surprising showing yesterday in defeating W. M. Washburn.

In the first Columbia round, Miss Peirce hit 16 times at 50 yards for a score of 64; at 40 yards she hit 21 times and scored 37; at 30 yards she hit 20 times for a total for the round, 127 hits, 259 score. She hit 8 hits and 20 points better than her nearest rival, Mrs. James Neild of Greenfield, Mass.

In the first National round, Peirce outdistanced her nearest rival, Mrs. R. P. Gray, Newton Center, Mass. The leader marked up 44 hits for a score of 198, as compared to Gray's 37 hits, 259 score. She hit 8 hits and 20 points better than her nearest rival, Mrs. James Neild of Greenfield, Mass.

DOUBLETS.—First Round.
G. M. Lott and Frank Donovan Jr., defeated G. B. Emerson, Orange, N. J., and E. W. Felleman, Boston, 7-5, 6-4.
H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, defeated W. L. Larned, New York, and Sydney Cutting, Newport, 6-0, 6-1.
N. W. Niles, Boston, and H. G. Kinsey, New York, defeated H. White, Austin, Tex., and H. R. Guld, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
New York Won 72 P.C. 455
Cincinnati 68 377
Pittsburgh 64 377
St. Louis 55 350
Brooklyn 55 350
Chicago 52 329

DETROIT TAKES OFFENSE
DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Herman Pillette was more effective in the pinches today than either C. R. Naylor or George Walberg, and Detroit had the trouble of defeating Philadelphia in the first game of the series, 7 to 2. The Tigers are within a game of third place.

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PALMER LEADING THE MEN ARCHERS

Miss N. L. Peirce of Boston Leads Women in National Tourney at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—W. H. Palmer Jr. of Wayne, Pa., leads the way into the Second York Round today in the tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States at Washington Park here. Palmer, who recorded 57 hits for a score of 497, is followed at a distance by C. E. Dallin, the noted Boston sculptor, who hit 64 times for a count of 316.

Conditions as to temperature and sunshine were ideal, but a gusty wind complicated the shooting. The wind, directly behind the archers, coming from the southwest, drifted the arrows yards either way, and at other times did not vary them an inch. When the wind was light, there was a likelihood of being hit by some arrow shooting as a result. Palmer recorded his best performance at 80 yards with 15 hits, 173 score in 72 shots. At 60 yards he hit 23 times for a score of 102, and at 40 yards he hit 24 times for a score of 123.

Scoring at 100 yards, Dallin and J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, the 1921 champion, were tied with marks of 108. The 28 hits made by Jiles were not as accurate as those by Dallin, as the latter required four less to make the same score.

Rudolph Lagal, of Rome, N. Y., the best scout in the world, followed other visitors who were expected to lead. He placed ninth with 57 hits for a score of 308. Richard Ashby, Miami, Fla., scored 72 shots. At the tourney, did not finish the first round after making two hits for a score of 6 points.

In the first Columbia round, Miss Peirce hit 16 times at 50 yards for a score of 64; at 40 yards she hit 21 times and scored 37; at 30 yards she hit 20 times for a total for the round, 127 hits, 259 score. She hit 8 hits and 20 points better than her nearest rival, Mrs. James Neild of Greenfield, Mass.

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Entries Promise Interesting Tennis

Men's and Veterans' Doubles Champions Will Not Defend

Judging from the entries which are being received by Richard Bishop, secretary of the Longwood Cricket Club, for the annual United States men's mixed doubles, veterans' doubles and father and son's doubles championship tournament which will start next Monday on the courts of the Longwood Club at Chestnut Hill, this year's event will be one of the most interesting that has been held in some time. New men's champions are assured as W. T. Tilden, Donker, N. Y., the present title holder, has dissolved partnership and will not defend. Another team which will not defend is the men's veteran combination of Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis, who is also president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is assistant Secretary of War and will be unable to get away from Washington for the tournament.

There are two teams, however, which will defend their 1922 honors. They are the veteran doubles team of Tilden and Donker, N. Y., the present title holders, it is going to take some remarkable tennis to keep them from capturing the titles again this year.

The men's doubles play will attract the most interest as it will not only decide who will hold the title for the coming year; but it will have an important bearing on the selection of the United States Davis Cup doubles combination. Last year Tilden and Richards won that honor, but lost to the Australian pair of Neild and Richards in the National championship by defeating the latter in the championship final.

There are three teams which seem to stand out as most likely winners of the title. They are W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, the champions of 1915, 1916 and 1920; W. M. Washburn, New York, and R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, who played doubles for the United States on the Davis Cup team of 1921, and R. G. and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, the second doubles ranking team of 1922.

While Tilden and Richards will not play together, they will both be in the tournament. Tilden is to play with the Australian pair, while Richards will play with R. C. Norton, the South African star. There will be more of an international flavor to this tournament than in years past, as the players on the Australian and French Davis Cup teams will not only take part, but the women who represented the British in the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman International trophy match at Forest Hills, N. Y., and who are now playing in the women's championship, are to take part in the mixed doubles. Mrs. A. E. Beamish has already entered to play with Samuel Hardy, captain of the Davis Cup team of 1920, and Mrs. R. C. Clayton is to play with A. W. Myers in an all-English combination. Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. B. C. Covell are expected to play with members of the French team.

Secretary Bishop has announced that entries will close tomorrow night, but that those which are in the mail Thursday will be accepted on Friday.

PENNY WINN SEMINAL MATCH
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 15.—A brilliant contest and a hard-fought one enabled the Penryn polo four to defeat the Point Judith team, by the score of 8 to 2, in a semifinal match for the 15-goal championship at the Point Judith Country Club here yesterday. G. H. Dempsey was the first score of the game for Point Judith by a fine shot in the second chukker. Penryn scored in the fourth, seventh and eighth chukkers.

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TWO ADJOURNED
GAMES TAKEN UPF. J. Marshall Moves Up in
American Chess Congress
Championship Standing

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS				
Won	Draw	Lost	Pts.	
David Janowski	1	0	1	1.00
F. J. Marshall	1	0	1	1.00
M. A. Schapiro	1	0	1	1.00
Abraham Kupchik	1	0	1	1.00
Oscar Chasov	1	0	1	1.00
Edward Lasker	1	0	1	1.00
Vladimir Sourin	1	0	1	1.00
A. R. Hodges	1	0	1	1.00
Oscar Tenner	1	0	1	1.00
Marvin Palmer	1	0	1	1.00
S. Santasiero	1	0	1	1.00
H. R. Bigelow	1	0	1	1.00

LAKE HOPKINS, N. J., Aug. 15.—Two games which were adjourned from the eighth round are all the contests scheduled for today in the American Chess Congress which is being played at the Hotel Alamac. One of these games is most important, as it will determine the holding of first place in the championship standing.

This morning found F. J. Marshall, United States champion, heading the standing for the first time with 7 points to his credit. Janowski was a close second with 6½, and if he wins his adjourned game he will take the lead with 7½, while a draw will place him in a tie, and a defeat will place Marshall alone at the top.

The Janowski-Kupchik game was easily the feature of the eighth round of play. The two masters battled for eight hours, during which time 76 moves were made, and when play was adjourned for the day Kupchik was two pawns to the good; but it looked very much as if the French champion could make it a draw. In addition to the pawns Kupchik had a rook and a bishop, while Janowski had a rook and a bishop, the bishops being on different colored squares.

Lasker and Schapiro made 68 moves in their eighth round of play. Lasker played a regular queen's pawn opening and appeared to have the game well in hand until he made his twelfth move, when he sacrificed a piece for two pawns. Play favored one and then the other until near the end of the game, when Schapiro was forced to return the piece for two pawns. This gave Lasker the advantage in position, but Schapiro surprised the Chicago expert and when the game was adjourned for the day a draw seemed most likely. Lasker had four pawns to two, with each pawn on a square of the same color.

Marshall defeated R. T. Black of Syracuse in one of the shortest games played yesterday, when he won in 24 moves. It was splendid playing on the part of Marshall, who had the white pieces in a queen's gambit decline, the champion resorting to the attack devised by Harry Pillsbury. On his fifteenth move he broke the center and forced the black king into the open, and Black resigned after nine more moves.

Two players won their first victories of the congress yesterday when J. H. Morrison of Toronto, the Canadian champion, defeated A. E. Santasiero, New York, in 58 moves, and H. R. Bigelow, New York, the former Oxford University champion, defeated Marvin Palmer, Toledo, in 50 moves. Morrison played the white pieces against a Caro-Kann defense, while Bigelow played the white against a Sicilian defense. The summary:

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS
Eighth Round
F. J. Marshall, New York, defeated R. T. Black, Syracuse, in 24 moves.
H. R. Bigelow, New York, defeated Marvin Palmer, Toledo, in 50 moves.
Oscar Chasov, New York, defeated Vladimir Sourin, Washington, in 47 moves.
J. H. Morrison, Toronto, defeated A. E. Santasiero, New York, in 58 moves.
Oscar Tenner, New York, defeated A. R. Hodges, New York, in 34 moves.
Edward Lasker, Chicago, and M. A. Schapiro, New York, adjourned after 68 moves.
Abraham Kupchik, New York, and David Janowski, Paris, adjourned after 76 moves.

PROPOSED PURCHASE
BY CLUB IS UPHELD

Samuel C. Bennett, who was appointed by Judge McLaughlin of the Superior Court to hear the merits of the controversy among members of the Country Club of Brookline as to the proposed purchase of 35 acres of land from Alfred Douglas for the enlarging of the grounds of the club, has reported that the executive committee of the club which called a special meeting for July 23, acted in good faith and within the provisions of the constitution of the club.

As to the matter of more land, Mr. Bennett says it is a matter of opinion whether more land is needed for the golf course or tennis courts. The purchase of the land of Mr. Douglas for \$100,000 was urged, Mr. Bennett finds, by a real estate agent and a member of the club, who, acting for the owner, believed that if the sale were not completed by Aug. 1, the opportunity then offered would be lost. The secretary in sending a notice of the special meeting, Mr. Bennett says, was justified in his belief that the executive committee favored the purchase of eight of the twelve members of that committee so voted.

WOMEN VOTE TO STRIKE

A unanimous vote for a general strike of the 700 waterproof garment workers employed in Boston was polled at a meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 7 held yesterday afternoon in Paine Memorial Hall. A general strike committee was appointed to set a date for the walk-out. The securing of a minimum wage which would at the same time be a living wage and the abolition of the practice on the part of employers of sending out work to be done in homes of "outsiders" while regular employees are idle are the objectives sought by the union members.

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MAINE TO HAVE
AVIATION MEETOld Orchard Beach Legion Post
Plans Three-Day Event

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 15 (Special).—An aviation meet, an innovation for the Pine Tree State, and one of the first to be held in this section of New England, is scheduled to be held here Aug. 24, 25 and 26, under the auspices of C. Fayette Staples Post, American Legion. Sanction of the State Department of the American Legion has been given the local post and the meet will be held under the rules and regulations laid down by the National Aeronautic Association, with Porter Adams, vice-president of the New England district, as supervisor.

Notables of the flying world, including famous aces, are expected to participate, and it is expected that more than 50 airplanes of various types, including a dirigible, will be among the attractions. Frederick Hale, Senator from Maine, in response to a request from Commander W. W. Harmon of the local legion post, is endeavoring to have Army and Navy airplanes assigned to the meet. Special designation will be given to each of the three days. One will be known as Governor's Day, and the chief executive of each New England State has been invited.

The inter-city races, which will take the aircraft into Lewiston and Auburn, Waterville, Augusta, Bangor and other points in the State, will be another of the state-wide features of the program. An aviation ball and other society events, a tag day, military festival and beach events will be attractions. It will be a large undertaking for the legionnaires here, but it is endorsed and supported by the Old Orchard Board of Trade and other civic and fraternal organizations. Harry M. Jones, aviator, is directing the meet for the legion.

GIRL LAW STUDENTS
MAKING HIGH MARKS

Examination of the records of the freshman class in the school of law of Northeastern University has resulted in the discovery that woman students, who were admitted for the first time last year, not only attained high rank as students in law, but in many cases surpassed the work of the men. Everett A. Churchill, dean of the school, has found that the women obtained an average of 77 per cent in their studies, whereas the percentage necessary for passing is 60 per cent.

Miss Frances Kamerman, with 90 per cent, obtained the highest grade for women, which Mr. Churchill says is particularly commendable in view of the fact that only seven men in the past 26 years have averaged 90 per cent or better for the full four-year course at the school. The cum laude grade at the school is 85 per cent. Five women during the last year averaged 85 per cent or better in their studies. The average for the freshman class the past year, both men and women, was 71 per cent. Fifteen women had an average better than 71, while only four had an average lower than 71.

CONNECTICUT FAVORS
STRICT FLYING RULES

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15 (P).—Stricter regulation of aviation in Connecticut in the interest of public safety was decided upon at a conference last night of the State Motor Vehicles, Highway and Police Department heads with the State aviation inspection corps. Every State policeman will be instructed within the next few days to require any aviators landing within their patrol to give sufficient evidence that he has permission of the State to operate his airship over Connecticut.

Stunt flying over cities, athletic fields, fair grounds or other places where crowds congregate, will be made these for prompt arrest and revocation of license. Operators in charge of passenger-carrying planes will be subjected to rigid examination, and their planes will be carefully inspected in all details before being allowed to take off. These examinations will be made by the aviation inspectors, all of whom are former army pilots.

ROOM SOUGHT FOR COURT

Sessions of the Middlesex County district court will be held in the Church of the Ascension building, which stands opposite the county courthouse, at Third and Thorndike streets, East Cambridge, if the county commissioners complete their arrangements which they have begun with the parish trustees. The commissioners find it necessary to provide temporary accommodations until after an extension to the courthouse can be built.

SCHOOL NAMED FOR MR. HARDING
BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special).—The new high school under construction in this city, which will cost \$1,250,000, will be named the Warren G. Harding High School. The Board of Aldermen also voted to rename other school buildings in honor of former notable citizens.

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CO-OPERATION HELD
VITAL TO FARMERSFarm Bureau Officer Calls for
Modern Methods and Up-to-
Date Business Ideas

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15 (Special).—Addressing a gathering of 2000 farmers at the joint outing of the Hampden County Improvement League, Hampden County Farm Bureau and Springfield Pomona Grange, at Riverside Park yesterday afternoon, Dr. W. H. Walker of California, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged co-operation as a means of aiding the farmer. This idea must be applied, he said, not only among interests of a particular locality where agricultural prosperity is vital, but among all sections of the country.

He said he had no radical complaint to make against the industries for their systems of organization, but instead would counsel the use of similar methods for the advancement of farming. The farmer must be allowed the same rights and opportunities as men in other lines of business, he said, if institutions are to be kept sound. He declared the individualist system of dealing would get the farmer nowhere, and he urged his hearers to take advantage of recent legislation like the rural credit and warehouse provisions. Dr. Walker declared that the agricultural problems of New England could not be solved effectually by the introduction of alien farmers operating according to reduced standards of living, but by the application of modern methods of reclaiming and fertilizing the land, augmented by up-to-date business ideas.

SHIPPERS OPPOSE
CUBAN MEASUREPending Bill Would Concentrate
Products at Main Ports

Interest is increasing among steamship lines operating between Boston, New York and Cuba, in a bill now before the Cuban Congress, which seeks to concentrate the exports of Cuba at its main ports from the declared standpoint of economy in rail line operation. Those in close touch with the situation point out that the bill, if passed, will impose what is said to be prohibitive tax on the sub or outer ports of Cuba. Many of these ports, particularly those in Nipe Bay, in the vicinity of Antilla, have been developed largely by private American capital.

The steamship companies that carry products of Cuba obviously are most affected, including the United Fruit Company, Munson Line, Ward Line, Atlantic Navigation Corporation and the American & Cuban Steamship Line. The strongest opposition to the bill is from Americans who have financial interests in Cuba. Among the smaller ports of Cuba that would be affected is Preston, where United Fruit Company steamers load sugar, and Mayari, a support developed by a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Tarafa, a support of Nuevitas and Cuban and Maricao, supports of Havana, are also involved. A steamship man of high authority said that the bill, if passed, will mean congestion at the main ports, a slowing up of dispatch of steamers and an increased cost of the product handled, which eventually would have to be borne by the ultimate consumer.

BOMBING PLANES' ROUTE

Twenty-one Martin bombing planes will fly from Langley Field, Va., to Bangor, Me., Monday morning, the only stop being made at Mitchell Field, L. I. Capt. Edwin B. Lyon, in charge of army aviation in New England, has announced. The air fleet will probably pass over Boston. Next Wednesday, five of the big bombers will go to Boston, three to Old Orchard Beach, three to York Beach, one to Rye Beach, one to Brunswick, Me., and five to Hartford, Conn.

ZINC STOCKS EXPAND

Surplus stocks of zinc in July increased 4067 tons, bringing total stocks at the end of the month to 21,240 tons. Shipments during July amounted to 38,998 tons, compared with production of 43,065 tons.

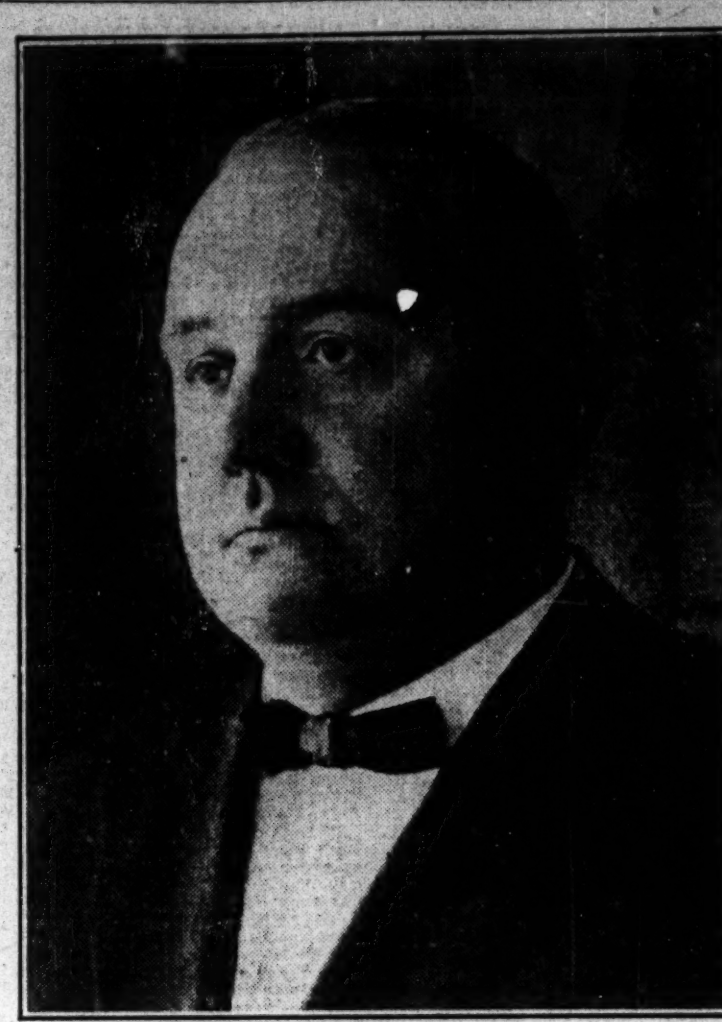
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Charles A. McCulloch

FROM newsboy to millionaire is not a journey that is made so often that it has become commonplace even in this land of rapid fortune-making. Charles A. McCulloch of Chicago, president of the Parmelee Company, vice-president of the Chicago Yellow Cab Company and the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the John R. Thompson Company, and a director of the Chicago Motor Coach Company, is one who enjoys the distinction of having made the stride.

Mr. McCulloch is an important figure in the transportation field of Chicago, in which city he was reared. The Parmelee company has a virtual monopoly of the inter-railroad transfer business. The Yellow Cab Company, with 2000 taxis in service and working toward 2500, has standardized the business and made itself a model for similar enterprises in other large cities.

The Motor Coach Company, of which he was one of the original promoters, is covering the city with a network of bus lines on which 650 coaches will travel. In addition, the Thompson company is one of the leading chain restaurant and grocery store systems of the country, with nearly 200 establishments in the east, west and south.

As a small boy Mr. McCulloch conducted a newspaper stand on the corner where stands The Rookery, in the heart of the financial district. Now he frequents the same locality, but as a man of large interests and many friends. As a young man he was circulator for a newspaper and later entered the transportation business, in which his success was made. He has a genial personality and is popular in a wide circle of business and political associates. His two outstanding characteristics are frankness and loyalty.

BUILDING STILL
ON DOWN GRADE

July Second Consecutive Month
of Lessened Volume

July was the second consecutive month of declining construction volume, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Total contracts awarded during the month in the 36 eastern states (including about seven-eighths of the total construction volume of the country) amounted to \$315,024,000. The drop from June was 15 per cent; from July of last year, 22 per cent. However, the July total was about equal to the average July figure for the past four years.

Last month's total included: \$124,171,000, or 39 per cent, for residential buildings; \$65,159,000, or 21 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$40,875,000, or 13 per cent, for business buildings; \$31,445,000, or 10 per cent, for educational buildings, and \$26,019,000, or 8 per cent, for industrial buildings.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT
EARNINGS LARGERate of Nearly \$5 a Share
Shown in First Six Months

For the first six months of the current year National Biscuit Company's net earnings were \$5,832,564, which, after deducting preferred dividends, was equal to \$2.42 a share on the 2,046,520 shares of \$25 par common stock.

As this stock is on a \$3 basis, the first half of the year showed the annual dividend earned except for 58 cents.

The company's business has little seasonal variation and accepting the first six months as a fair indication of business in the ensuing half of the year, it would appear that final showing will be in the neighborhood of \$5 a share on the common for the full year.

The company is continuing a policy which went a long way toward making its present financial success, that of expansion out of earnings. Furthermore, the company has a number of bakeries under construction, which would indicate that the margin of profits over dividend requirements is even larger than the earnings statement shows.

Undoubtedly the sales volume, which was \$110,000,000 last year, is showing an appreciable increase.

Plant facilities are being pushed, to care for increasing sales. The company has cut down its overhead considerably in the last few years by manufacturing its cartons, and early this year it even purchased a large paper mill in Illinois.

The company has no inventory problems. Turnover is extremely rapid and distribution of products so efficient that at no time is there more material on hand than necessary to meet the stabilized demand. More than 35 per cent of the business is for cash or delivery.

PANHANDLE PRODUCING CO.

The Panhandle Producing & Refining Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, last, a balance after preferred dividends of \$112,830, compared with \$181,186 in the corresponding quarter a year ago. For the six months ended June 30, last, net income, after preferred stock dividends, was \$206,135, compared with \$240,897 a year ago.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT

The National Cloak & Suit Company reports for six months ended June 30, last, net sales of \$23,306,096, compared with \$19,540,835 in the first half of 1922 and \$18,570,640 for 1921. The gain in volume of sales shown for the first half of the year has been fully maintained for the period from July 1 to date.

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Electric Stoves, \$7

Two-burner stoves, nickel-plated finish. One or two burners may be used. Complete, \$7.

Electric Toasters, Special at \$2.95

Electric Irons Specially Priced, \$3.25

Sixth Floor, South.

ATCHISON ROAD
EARNINGS MAY
BE \$14 A SHAREJudging by Net of Six Months,
Dividend Will Be Earned
Two and a Third Times

Net earnings for the Atchison road this year, equal to at least \$14 a share for the common stock, seem assured judging by the showing in the first six months of 1923.

For the half year the net operating income was \$20,422,925. The 10-year average shows a bit more than 41 per cent of the year's net in the first six months. If Atchison has already shown 45 per cent of 1923 net income, the total for the year will be \$44,384,000, which, with other income of \$6,723,000, would bring gross income to \$51,107,000. Allowing for interest charges and the preferred dividend, the balance for the common would be \$31,899,000, equal to \$14 a share, or 2 1/3 times the \$6 dividend.

If other income this year reaches the total reported in 1921, which was \$11,981,000, net for the common will be equal after the usual deductions to about \$16 a share. Atchison's gross for the first half of the year was \$11,449,000. Last year only 43 per cent of 1922 gross was shown in the first six months, while the 10-year average shows 45.69 per cent for the half year. If 45 per cent of 1923 gross has been shown in the first six months, the total for the year will be \$24,764,000, compared with \$225,124,000 reported in 1922, \$228,925,000 in 1921, and \$254,249,000 in 1920, Atchison's banner year.

Some believe that the directors of the road would be justified, in view of present earnings and prospects, in increasing the dividend to \$7. No increase has been made in the disbursement since 1909, when it was raised from \$5 to \$6. A \$7 dividend would require \$15,893,675 annually.

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MIDSUMMER DULLNESS IN WOOL TRADE

No Expectations of Renewed
Buying Until September—
Foreign Markets Steady

Buying of wool in the Boston market continues in a very moderate manner. The usual midsummer dullness seems to have settled upon the market and the wool trade is rather convinced that manufacturers are likely to remain out of the market during the rest of this month. There is a fairly general belief, however, that September will see interest revived on the part of the manufacturers. In substantiation of this belief one topmaker states that in looking back over his books for the last 10 years he has found it to have been invariably the rule that the lightweight season did not really get under way until the latter half of September and that during those two weeks he did more business, as a rule, than he did during the entire three months preceding.

Respite Expected
It is only reasonable to suppose that there should be some respite from the activity in the goods market which has been very heavy during the last two seasons. With some of the larger mills having heavy delivery orders, it is hardly to be expected that the clothing trade is likely to order either early or heavily in the current lightweight season.

The later openings which have been made show no particular change from those which were made earlier, men's wear fabrics still ruling slow of sale, although the fancy lines have attracted the buyers more than the staple lines. The eagerness of the buyers of women's wear lines, however, has been the surprise of the lightweight openings and the trade is hopeful that this is indicative of greater buying power than has been conceded to the market and that later this buying power may be seen in operation in the men's wear market.

Some Western Buying
Some buying in the west again by eastern dealers is reported during the last week. One Philadelphia house being reported active in Oregon, and a leading Boston house is understood to have been taking some wool in Montana. These sales evidently have not been heavy, but are understood to have been made on a basis of around 40 cents, one fair-sized clip of medium wool having been sold at 39 cents.

For the most part, however, the west has been quiet, and the bulk of the wool moved has been on consignment. Usually, consignments, if made in the volume in which they have been made this year, are regarded as a factor of weakness, rather than of strength, but this year the growers seem to be in a rather better position to hold their wools than they usually have been in previous years when consignments were made. The wool trade here looks to see little weakness develop in the market as a consequence of the heavy consignments which have been made.

Foreign Markets Steady
Foreign markets are reported generally steady again this week, although some hesitation has been apparent on account of the depreciation of the franc. The trade counts on the purchasing ability of the continent to keep prices firm at the opening of the next London series, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 4, with an offering of 220,000 bales, to be offered in 19 selling days over a period of four weeks. This offering is sufficiently large to afford a good test of the market. Should the underlying political conditions on the continent become more unsettled, however, as a result of the Ruhr situation, it might result in grave consequences at London.

Colonial wool sales have been fixed for the rest of the year in Liverpool, as follows: London, Sept. 4; Liverpool, Oct. 4 and 5; Hull, Oct. 12; London, Oct. 23; Liverpool, Nov. 29 and 30; London, Dec. 4. These new dates have been necessitated through the cancellations of sales at the minor points and the discontinuance of the London sales on July 1.

In the foreign primary markets there has been little change during the last week. The sheep are recovering in Australia from the effects of the long continued drought, but the clip, of course, is showing its effects to a remarkable degree, early samples received in London bearing the earmarks of the drought in most noticeable manner.

Limited Current Business
Sales in the American market during the last week have been rather limited in volume and number. There has been more demand for the finer qualities than for the medium and low. Some sales of fine and fine medium French combing territory wools in the original bags have been made at \$1.20 @ 1.25, although the choicer full 12-months' wools of the Texas type and the better territory wools are held at \$1.30 @ 1.35, clean basis.

A little halfblood territory combing has been sold at \$1.20, clean basis, and some three-eighths combing at \$1.03 @ 1.05 for fairly good wool. Ohio delaine (shrinkage about 60 per cent) has been sold at \$4.55 cents; halfblood combing (shrinkage 54 per cent) at 55 cents and three-eighths (shrinkage 48 per cent) at 54 cents. Scoured wools have been rather inactive but steady. Some inquiry for Argentine four and fives is reported again at about 22 cents for the higher and 18 cents for the lower grade. Noils are in rather better position, with fine single combed clear quotable at 75 @ 80 cents.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
First week Aug.	\$2,741,782	\$1,168,678
From Jan. 1	\$1,180,845	\$1,168,678
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
First week Aug.	\$2,741,782	\$1,168,678
From Jan. 1	\$1,180,845	\$1,168,678
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO		
First week Aug.	\$2,741,782	\$1,168,678
From Jan. 1	\$1,180,845	\$1,168,678

*Decrease.

WHEAT MARKET MOVES UPWARD ON CROP OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—With the Government report this afternoon expected to be "bullish," wheat averaged a little higher in price today during the early dealings. Opening prices, which ranged from 1/4c off to 1/4c up, with September 99 1/2 @ 99 1/4c and December 1.03 1/2 @ 1.03c, were followed by slight gains all around. Favorable crop reports from the surplus-producing states eased the corn market. After opening unchanged to 1/4c lower, December 62 1/4 @ 62 3/4c, prices continued to sag. Oats, like wheat, were firm, starting unchanged to 1/4c off, December 37 1/2 @ 38c, but later holding about yesterday's finish. Higher quotations on hogs tended to lift provisions.

ARMOUR & CO. ISSUES REPORT

Net Profits, After Preferred
Stock Dividend, Equal to 73
Cents a Share on Common

The financial report of Armour & Co. for six months ended June 30, 1923, including the recently acquired Morris & Co., shows consolidated net profits of \$5,199,505, after interest and depreciation, equivalent after preferred dividends to 73 cents a share on the outstanding \$50,033,700 Class A common (par \$25).

The consolidated income account of Armour & Co. of Illinois, Armour & Co. of Delaware, North American Provision Company and subsidiaries for six months ended June 30, 1923, follows:

Net operating income	\$16,712,402
Depreciation	3,852,032
Interest	7,660,845
Net income	5,199,505
Preferred dividends	3,710,930
Surplus	1,488,575

Analysis of Report
The report includes the results of operation of properties and business of Morris & Co. and Armour subsidiaries. The statement, covering the first six months of the year, shows that the company, after providing for all preferred dividends and other charges, earned a net profit of \$1,488,574, applicable to the common stock. Cash on hand as of June 30 totaled \$57,173,129. Earnings available for dividends on preferred stocks, after deducting fixed charges, depreciation and inventory adjustments, amounted to \$5,199,505.

Consolidated balance sheet, including Armour & Co. of Illinois, Armour & Co. of Delaware and The North American Provision Company (which purchased the business of Morris & Co.) and their subsidiaries, shows total current assets of more than \$255,200,000 up pay current liabilities of \$125,800,000. The net current assets were therefore \$129,500,000, and amount sufficient to pay all except approximately \$15,000,000 of the total funded debt. Against this remaining \$15,000,000, however, and \$132,700,000 in preferred stocks, the company shows fixed properties of \$230,000,000 and investments of approximately \$41,000,000.

F. Edson White, president, in his remarks to stockholders, points out that while inventories and, therefore, notes payable have increased on account of the exceptionally heavy receipts of hogs in the last three months, the inventory has been written down in line with all market declines which have occurred, principally in hog products.

"As a result," said Mr. White, "our inventory is unusually low priced and our position in this respect is more favorable than it has been in a good many years. We consider the earnings of your companies for the six months' period, which was so largely one of readjustment of our corporate and financial affairs, as encouraging."

Sales Volume Expands
"It is significant that the volume of sales during the six months' period of the combined Armour and Morris businesses exceeds the combined volume of the two businesses for the corresponding period of 1922 by over 15 per cent."

"While the time which has elapsed since the Morris purchase has not been sufficient to reflect to any great extent the economies ultimately expected therefrom, the results which have been realized in this direction confirm our estimate that approximately \$10,000,000 annually would be saved when full co-ordination of administration and operation had been effected."

"The present situation in the industry is satisfactory, and with our inventories written down to a low basis we have ahead of us the six months of the year which, in the past, have been the more profitable."

Armour & Co. of Delaware, a subsidiary of Armour & Co. of Illinois, on June 30, shows cash on hand amounting to \$24,978,922, current assets of \$131,445,462, and current liabilities of \$55,818,101.

President White also says in the report: The consolidated balance sheet of company and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1922, published in April, did not include the figures of Morris & Co. Since the purchase on March 28, public accountants have been engaged in a thorough audit of Morris & Co. business and figures as of March 31, 1923, and we are now in receipt of their report.

"Accordingly we publish a completely consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1923, of Armour & Co. and its subsidiaries. The Morris figures in this balance sheet are the audited figures of March 31, 1923, extended to June 30."

MASSACHUSETTS TAX EXEMPT BONDS

Prices to yield
4.20% to 3.85%

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PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS MOVING UPWARD

Advance in Raw Product Sends
Print Cloths Higher—Fall
River Sales Larger

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 14 (Special).—A flurry of gray goods buying by distributors of print cloths lent zest to the primary cotton goods markets during the last week, and was attributed directly to the sharp rise in raw cotton prices following the first of the weather scares with regard to the new crop. Some such development in the raw cotton market usually comes about this time every year and the reports indicate usually that there is to be very little cotton harvested. Mill men have not been particularly disturbed over the prospects for raw material supplies, and some of the shrewder buyers of gray goods have also refused to be stampeded into the market for goods.

The rise in cotton, however, was extremely disconcerting to many of the large users of cotton goods who have been letting their stocks of goods get perilously near the exhaustion point, and some, knowing the heavy curtailment of production by the mills and the absence of any large accumulations of spots, thought it wise to cover their immediate needs now before cloth prices go higher. Accordingly, the market saw some volume trading which was sufficient to send the price an eighth to a quarter of a cent higher on several of the standard constructions.

Mills Demanding Premium
For the first time there was firm bidding for late fall deliveries and considerable forward goods could have been sold if the mills had been willing to accept current spot prices for such future business. As a rule, however, they refused to sell into the last three months of the year except at a premium over quick goods and in some cases were able to get it.

Inquiry for standard 38 1/2 inch 64x80s grew rather brisk at times. Heavy buying early in the week sent the price from 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cents, while at the very end of the week with cotton up an additional cent in price 8 1/2 cents was the best that could be done except for occasional spot lots at 8 1/4. Other prices went up in proportion, there being active trading in 68x72s, which climbed from 10 1/4 cents to a very firm 10 1/2 cents, and also in 60x48s at 7 1/2 and later at 7 3/4 cents. Four yard 80 squares sold at 11 1/2 and at 11 1/4 cents and 4.25 yard 72x76 at 10 1/2 and later at 11 cents.

Fall River Sales Increase
Fall River, Mass., which has been trying to maintain a 55-cent-a-pound basis in prices, seized the opportunity to modify its attitude and took business more freely than for weeks. Sales totaling 80,000 pieces were reported in that city for the week, and bids for 38 1/2-inch 64x80s at 9 1/4 cents and for 62x44s at 8 cents were accepted, while narrow goods business was booked on a basis of 64x80s at 8 1/2 cents, 68x72s at 6 cents and 68x44s at 5 cents. Statewide were also active with 4.37 yard goods moving at 14 cents.

Sheeting markets also showed marked improvement in the volume of inquiry and also in price levels. There was activity in 36-inch 61 1/2-yard 44x40s around 7 cents, and in 40-inch 56x60, 3.60-yard goods at 11 1/4 cents. The 40-inch 4.25-yard 44x40s sold at 9 1/4 cents, and the 36-inch three-yard 48 squares went at 13 1/4 cents.

Fine Goods Demand Better
The fine goods markets seem to have reflected the improvement in a much lesser degree, and, though there was some increase in inquiry, prices did not improve particularly, and sales were not very large in volume, though some fancy goods business was put through and occasional trading in silk and cottons took place in certain quarters.

In yarns, the fact that many of the New England yarn consuming establishments were closed the latter half of the week and some for the whole week gave little chance for any marked improvement to be noted in this section of the market. Prices were firmer owing to the higher raw material

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Seasoned Debenture Bond (issued in large or small denominations) carrying Profit Sharing Bonus entitling holder to a pro share at least one-third of net profits. Original purchasers have been paid back in 9 1/2 years.

9 1/2% in Interest and Profit Sharing
and still have 68 interest coupons and 15 1/2 years of profit sharing ahead of them, with the return of bond principal at maturity.

These securities are issued by Largest Corporation of its kind in the world with about 80 offices in operation. Business and Gross Income for June, 1923, were about double June, 1922.

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values, but spinners found but little bid to really test out the market. There are many who regard the improvement as an indication that the corner has been turned and they are predicting a gradual broadening of the business during the last half of August and first part of September.

MEXICAN SEABOARD OIL CO. PASSES ITS QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Mexican Seaboard Oil Company directors voted to pass the 50 cents quarterly dividend. For the quarter ended June 30, the company reports a deficit of \$21,355 after interest but before depletion, compared with a deficit of \$141,597 for the quarter ended March 31, 1923.

The statement issued following the meeting said that on Aug. 8 quick assets of the Mexican Seaboard Oil and International Petroleum Company exceeded accounts payable and accrued interest by more than \$2,200,000. Light oil production, including royalty oil, amounted to 2,208,337 barrels and heavy oil was 1,053,630 in the first seven months of 1923. It was added that the company recently completed producing wells in hitherto undeveloped areas in San Miguel, Santa Rosalia, Tanchicuin, western Toteoc.

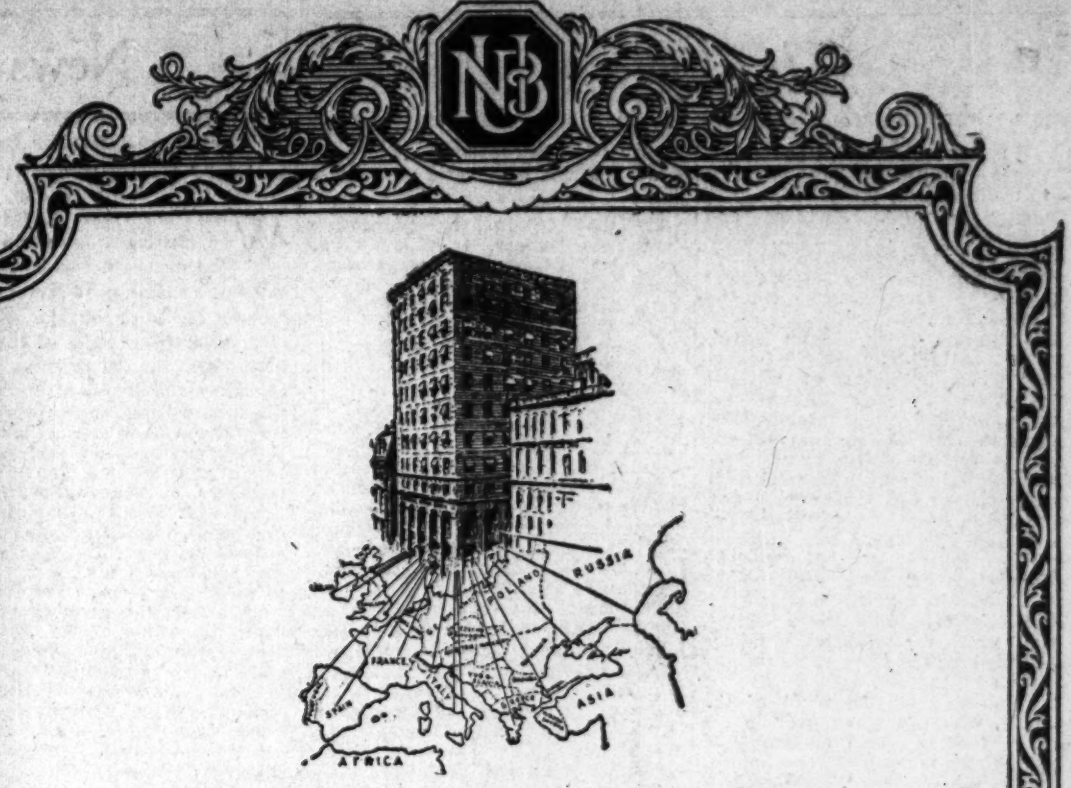
With the exception of the latter area, production from the new district is not included in the production given above, as wells have not been connected with pipe lines.

In order to increase production in the districts and in Cacahuatan the company has planned or in progress 36 new wells.

Although the company's current position and prospects, the statement says, "would justify continuance of dividends at the rate hitherto paid, the directors determined to pass the dividend which would ordinarily be declared at this time. The directors believe such action is in the interest of the company and the stockholders in view of increased drilling program and to enable the company to provide additional facilities for transportation of oil."

The statement added that 31 of 36 wells planned are in fields in which producing wells have been brought in during the last year.

CHINO COPPER'S QUARTER
The report of Chino Copper Company for the three months ended June 30, 1923, shows a surplus of \$255,077, equivalent to 28 cents a share on the 900,000 shares. This compares with a total deficit in the second quarter of 1922 of \$126,130.



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LIVE-STOCK PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Hog and sheep prices again advanced in yesterday's live-stock market. Hogs moving up 10 to 15 cents and sheep were strong to 15 cents higher. Cattle prices held steady, with receipts comparatively small.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:
Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; better grades matured killing classes steady; others dull; bulk beef steers and yearlings, \$8.75 @ 11; top matured steers, \$12.45; best long yearlings, \$12.10; yearlings, \$12; bulk calves to packers, \$11 @ 11.50; stockers and feeders, strong; bulk, \$5 @ 7.
Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; 10 to 15c higher; common and mixed packing kind steady to strong; bulk good and choice up to 14 to 24 lb. average, \$8.20 @ 8.45; top, \$8.50; bulk desirable, 250 to 325 lb. butchers, \$7.85 @ 8.15; bulk packing sows, \$6.10 @ 6.50; good strong weight pigs, \$7 @ 7.75; estimated holdover, 8000.
Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; fat lambs, generally strong to 15c higher; feeding lambs and sheep, strong to 15c higher; culls steady; good and choice western lambs, \$12.75 @ 13; top, \$13; native \$12.50 @ 12.75; top, \$12.50; culls, \$9 @ 9.50; yearlings, \$10 @ 10.50; good lightweight killing ewes, upward to \$7.75; medium and handy weight, \$6 @ 7; feeding lambs, \$12.75 @ 13.

IRREGULARITY IN LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Dollar securities were stronger on the stock exchange today on improvement in the New York market on Tuesday. Gilt-edge issues were lower.

Oils hardened. Royal Dutch sold at 28 1/2. Shell Transport at 3 5-16 and Mexican Eagle at 1 1-32.

The rubber issues were easier, home rails steadier and Argentine rails firm. French loans were firm on improvement in the franc.

Kamfs were mixed. Industrials on the whole were generally firm. Rio Tinto was quoted at 35 and Hudson's Bay at 5 1/2.

In the main the markets were irregular, with traders inclined to await developments.

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IT IS natural to wish for as large a yield as possible on invested money. But experience teaches that investments promising excessive yields are exceedingly dangerous both to principal and interest.

On the other hand your money may be bringing too small a return. Do you know that you can make your money double itself in ten years—with perfect safety? That while many are satisfied with 3% you easily get 6 to 7% with equal safety?

Our book, "How to Select Safe Bonds" tells how to increase your income with absolute safety. This book tells how you may judge the merits of any investment—how you may select the investment best suited to your needs—how you can protect your principal against loss or mismanagement. It gives in condensed form, the investment knowledge which we have acquired in our conservative investment experience of over 38 years—during which time no customer has ever lost a penny of either principal or interest on any Forman investment.

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NEVADA CONSOLIDATED PROFITS
The report of Nevada Consolidated Copper Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1923, shows a profit of \$510,552 which after miscellaneous income resulted in a gain of \$963,036, equivalent to 46 cents a share on 1,999,457 shares. This compares with a final deficit of \$144,415 in the second quarter of 1922.

5% BONDS
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Exempt from taxation, Federal and local.
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The British coal output in the week ended July 23 totaled 2,112,000 tons, an increase of 511,000 tons from the previous week.

The Library

An Unfamiliar Group of New York Libraries

THE remarkable exhibit of the National Sculpture Society has drawn to the beautiful plot of ground at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, New York, thousands of persons who had no previous knowledge of the activities which are carried on in this somewhat remote part of the city.

Entering the grounds from Broadway, one passes between the monumental stone buildings of uniform architecture, of which the right is devoted to geography, and that on the left to the study of the American Indian. The broad walk between the buildings is lined with shrubbery, against which are now placed some of the larger statues of the exhibition. The walk leads on past the Museum of the American Indian to the great buildings of the Hispanic Society and the smaller home of the American Numismatic Society, and finally to the beautiful structure just erected for the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

The building on the right of the entrance, which is given over to the work of the American Geographical Society, contains the best geographical library in the Western Hemisphere. Fifty Thousand Maps. In the great map room on the third floor the society's collection of 50,000 or more maps is filed. As one scans the labels on the front of the filing drawers one can hardly believe that political divisions so small as some of the departments of France or the counties of American states can have given rise to so many maps. The map catalogue is an exhaustive and includes cards descriptive not merely of the maps in the cases, but of thousands more, contained in the books of the library. A yellow card in the catalogue indicates an atlas, and it is of interest to note that the society possesses more than 800 atlases published before 1850. The strength of the library in early works may be illustrated by the fact that it possesses no less than 14 editions of the famous geography of Ptolemy. The bookshelves contain about 60,000 volumes, all arranged on a geographical basis. The library receives about 700 serial publications of interest to students of geography, from 100 of which clippings are taken for the files.

Indian Culture

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has recently been opened. The building is crowded with every phase of Indian culture, including Mexican mosaics and Peruvian textiles. The library, although it contains only about 2000 bound volumes, is, on account of its collection of clippings, one of the most efficient working libraries, covering a special subject, in New York City.

The Hispanic Library

Occupying a central position among a group of buildings of imposing structure devoted to the interests of the Hispanic Society of America. To most visitors, the important feature of this building is its great museum, in which is a permanent exhibition of the art of the Spanish peninsula, unrivaled in America.

Access to the library is gained through an inconspicuous door on the right of the entrance hall. The book collection includes a great number of rare volumes; among them are examples from the press of the earliest printers in Spain, first editions of the works of leading Spanish authors and many valuable autograph letters. It is, however, more than a collection of rarities; it is, perhaps, the best working library for the student of Spanish life and history to be found anywhere in the world. It contains more than 100,000 volumes, and is especially rich in works relating to Spain and her colonies, in those bearing upon the discovery and early

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

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News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

London, July 27

WHAT is the fourth degree? Here, in England, members of craft lodges are occasionally brought to book by zealous directors of ceremonies for applying the title to the meal after the sitting of the lodge is concluded. In the Scottish Rite it is, of course, the degree of Secret Master, but others sometimes apply it to the Holy Royal Arch or Chapter degree.

Dr. Petersen, however, in an interesting address just delivered to the members of the Staffordshire Knot Chapter at Hanley, says this also is erroneous. He also stated that early researches show that the Royal Arch is, in comparison to Craft Masonry, of modern growth. The Talmudians were among the early exponents, and after the union of the Ancients and Moderns in England, under the active and aggressive personality of the Duke of Sussex, the Royal Arch became consolidated and its progress more and more pronounced until the present era of unlimited interest in Freemasonry.

Oldest Lodge in Wales

W. H. Jones has just written a history of the indefatigable Lodge at Swansea, in which he proves that this lodge is the oldest in the principality, it having had a continuous history from its consequences in Neath in 1777, the removal to Swansea in 1800 being but an incident which did not interrupt the course of its operations. There have been but 10 tyders in 120 years, and only two in 50 years.

Sir C. O'Brien Harding has been installed as Provincial Grand Master of Sussex in succession to Major R. Lawrence Thornton, who has resigned. The new Provincial Grand Master is one of the four freemasons of Eastbourne, of which town he has been five times Mayor, both these honors being very jealously guarded.

Ninety members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of London, the first lodge devoted to Masonic research to be established, have just been on a three days' excursion to Bath, where they were entertained on arrival by the Mayor and Mayoress. Three Masonic meetings were held during the three days, when papers were read, and the remainder of the time was spent in visiting the various educational and literary institutions, concluding with a service in the abbey.

Gift of Historic Flag

Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of New South Wales, has just presented

a historic flag to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales for use at the Masonic Schools, Bankham Hills. The flag in question was originally purchased at a patriotic matinee and presented to Brigadier-General Holmes, who took it with his brigade to the front in the war. From the camp at Heliopolis in Egypt it went to Gallipoli, afterward to Ismailia and then to France, and ultimately was taken to Sydney by General Lamrock. Now it will be placed in the recreation hall of the schools.

The Transvaal Masonic Educational Institution has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The progress of the institution may be seen from the fact that in 1907 the amount collected was just under £634, the expenditure £389, and the number of children benefited, 18. In 1922 the sum collected was nearly £1947, and the expenditure more than £2757, and the number of children benefited, 103. In the same period the accumulated capital had increased from £4803, to £24,309.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Transvaal Masonic Beneficent Fund has also been held. The fund has now an amount of £10,000 on fixed deposit, and is therefore in a position, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, to establish a home and thus gratify a long-expressed wish on behalf of the subscribers.

NEW ZEALAND MAKES

LOANS TO SETTLERS

AUCKLAND, June 30 (Special Correspondence).—New Zealand is the only country in the Empire that has not terminated its mortgage moratorium. The moratorium terminates at the end of 1924 and the necessity for providing so much money is causing some anxiety. The Government, however, is moving in the matter. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, has announced that the limit of money that can be lent by the State Advances to Settlers' Office will be increased from £2000 to £2500.

The system of lending cheap money to farmers was one of the outstanding measures of the Liberals, and the policy of cheap money was one of the factors that helped to make New Zealand so prosperous. There is, however, some little apprehension about the results of the extensions announced by the Government. It is also proposed to increase the limit of lending from 66 per cent to 75 per cent of the value of the security.

roller bearings that the observer can swing the telescope and all its accessories with one hand.

The eye-end of the tube is adapted to carry spectrographs, photographic plates, and other attachments. An elevator floor or platform is provided to raise the observer to a convenient height for manipulating the attached apparatus, and for guiding the telescope. The rising floor moves with the dome, and is always opposite to the opening in the dome through which the stars are viewed. The instrument will be mounted on a pier bolted to the solid rock surrounding the range of hills just north of Johannesburg, at an altitude of nearly 6000 feet above sea-level. The sky is said to be remarkably free from cloud both by day and night. The expectation is that observations can be made on more than 300 nights in a year. On the other hand, at certain times the easterly winds bring in dust clouds which are almost like a fog. Fortunately these are comparatively rare. Otherwise the site seems to be of the best character.

The Yale Telescope

The other great telescope intended for the Southern Hemisphere is to be erected by the Yale Observatory. The dimensions are much the same as for the Johannesburg glass, 26 inches in aperture, with a focal length of about 36 feet. The contract for the objective has been made with J. B. McDowell, the successor to John A. Brashear, the noted telescope maker of Pittsburgh, Pa. Probably it will be completed in 1924. A 10-inch guiding telescope will be attached to the principal instrument. A correcting lens will be used over the main objective when photographic work is desired. The location is not yet determined, but will be in either New Zealand or South Africa.

Harvard has had a southern station in Peru since 1889. The largest instrument used there is the 24-inch Bruce photographic telescope. The 48-inch reflector erected at Melbourne, Australia, in 1869, has not been active. The Cape Observatory was founded more than a century ago. It possesses a 24-inch photographic and a 16-inch visual telescope. Sir John Herschel, when at the Cape in 1834-35, used a reflector of 16 inches aperture. The new 60-inch reflector for Cordoba, Argentina, not yet in use, will be another addition to the southern equipment. The accession of new instruments in the Southern Hemisphere must add to our knowledge of the southern stars, and of the universe at large.

The Constellations

The brilliant array of constellations in or near the Milky Way, are at our time of observation well to the westward. Hercules and Ophiuchus are setting. The constellations just above are rapidly following. Among the stars are scattered the first-magnitude stars, Deneb, Vega, Altair, Antares, Alpha and Beta Centauri, and Alpha Crucis. Besides Fornax nearly overhead, the eastern half of the sky has only two first-magnitude stars, Canopus and Achernar. In the northern portion, perhaps the most notable features are the Northern Cross in Cygnus, and the Great Square of Pegasus. The square is formed by three stars of Pegasus assisted by one star of Andromeda. In the east Cetus stands upright with its marvelous star, Mira, whose light fluctuates in a strange irregular way. Arles, shaped like a boomerang, is rising in the northeast. Eridanus in

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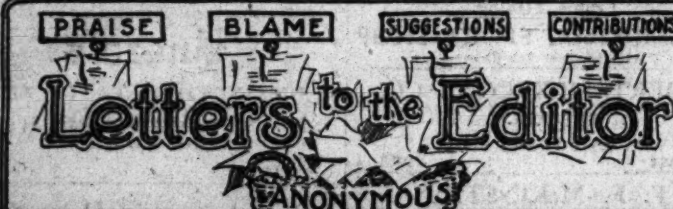
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The Facts Concerning the Medical Record

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A letter headed "A Correction," signed "A. R. Elliott Publishing Co.," and printed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 25, 1923, is grossly misleading. The Elliott letter complains of statements made by me in an article on "Medical Politics," in which I briefly alluded to the passing of the Medical Record. It conveys the impression that my statements are erroneous. Here are the facts:

The final issue of the Medical Record as such bears date of April 22, 1922. Just previous to its discontinuance, an action charging libel and demanding \$15,000 damages was brought against William Wood & Co., its publishers. The plaintiff in this action was associated with one of the contributors to the column of the Elliott medical publication, and this contributor has long been identified with the machinations of a clique of medical politicians—the proof of which is overwhelming and incontrovertible.

I reiterate, and am ready to substantiate, my statements that the Medical Record was discontinued under circumstances notoriously peculiar, and that its elimination, following closely upon methods plainly terroristic, constitutes a serious blow to independent medical journalism.

ASA MATTHEW.
 New York, Aug. 8, 1923.

The Danger Point in the Balkans

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your paper of July 30 I noticed an editorial under the title "The Danger Point in the Balkans." You are expressing your opinion that "the point of acute danger is Serbia." It seems to me that you have your grounds for this opinion on the statement "Serbian statesmen, as well as the man on the street, are suffering from the obsession that the nations included in Yugoslavia were placed there, not as partners, but to be governed by the Serbians," and the intimation that "Serbia is suffering from a state of mind," expressed in the phrase "Greater Serbia." You speak of a "small and less cultured minority ruling a large and more highly cultured majority by the power of the bayonet," and conclude as follows: "All the ominous portents now visible in Yugoslavia could have been avoided if Serbia had conceived its position in the grouping of sister nations as a partner instead of a master."

Judging from the article, I think you have been misinformed, and as the editor of a paper which has always been writing impartially upon such matters, I am sure that you will be glad to publish the following facts, which Serbia and Montenegro—two independent Serbian states—separated politically but not spiritually until the Balkan War, had all the opportunity to create a "Greater Serbia" after the World War. But to satisfy our brothers, the Croats and Slovenes, who after the center powers were crushed, proclaimed their union with Serbia, we even broadly included the names of their countries into the title of our Government, from that time became the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and placed them as partners and brothers with equal rights in our united kingdom.

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The Downfall of Russia

To the Western mind, unversed in the peculiar character of the Slav, the causes of the Russian Revolution must necessarily be obscure and mysterious. In order to understand, in some measure, we must look through the eyes of trained thought, having been in the time, can translate for of the events they witness, such observers, Sir George Buchanan, in Russia until January, 1918, led among those most qualified.

It is not only a chronicle, nor, if the term may be used, a history, but a sweeping, far-reaching, and profound study of the Petrograd stood at the juncture of the great currents, whose meeting also cause storm and first was a flowing in and out, through that "window into the East," the Baltic Sea, to illumine his vast Empire. Second was the new and powerful current of Russian socialism, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and intolerant of all forms of Teutonism and the Slavophile. Third was the storm, Petrograd, the focus, was left without the Tsar and the court, and the leaders of Russia, with Arkose Selo in a sort of abstraction, hesitated before the step which should definitely and without question of one or other of the currents.

National Consciousness

It is not doubt from the first prevalent, Russian national

consciousness had been a reality since the Russo-Japanese War. But it was still, despite the force behind it, more in the nature of a rapidly rising flood than a powerful stream flowing towards some clearly defined end. It needed a strong man to give it a definite channel, upon which the ship of state might ride to a new prosperity. But no strong man came upon the scene. The Tsar and his advisers, fearful of the course the stream might take, unless directed by their own hands, undevotedly gave way to the narrow and outworn course of autocracy and were inevitably carried away in the attempt. With the bursting of the dam, it was perhaps already too late; at all events, the desperate attempts of amateur engineers to control the growing waters merely increased the extent of the disaster. The flood, compounded at first of a pure, if misdirected, patriotism and national spirit, became corrupted by the exertions of those who tried to divert it into their own selfish channel. It became no longer a flood, but a deluge for the good of Russia, but a spent and stagnant lake. What we understand as Bolshevism followed naturally. Russia, leaderless, her first great effort at an end and wasted, fell in her weariness under the influence of those who promised her rest, and the end of her pain. She desired rest; they gave her certainly with one hand a cessation of external war, but with the other they inflamed internal strife which involved even more certain ruin.

Of this period Sir George Buchanan draws a wonderfully interesting picture, and it is a picture that by his training, is competent to trace not only events themselves, but also the causes which underlie them.

Beauty is the theme pervading these Un-trodden Ways; be they over heath-land, fen-land, along swagged shore, or along the rippling water among the best loved "flowers that grow in soil more and intimate than the soils flowers more fair." It is places we follow in some of the less trodden, footsteps of old paths of melody, though the beaten shore of our north-ern sea.

Of the "Portraits," drawn that of the late W. H. Hudson asks, while speaking "What is it that can give us a claim to our love? It is objects in themselves, the subjects of our love. Look at the lines portraying a friend, a sweep, certain:— . . . he like an eagle in the Zoo-ology—noble, melancholy, regal—on October days we call to the great wren out to the Argentine pampas, misted grey plumes of the pampas among those other flowers are turned to the bird of the Argentine, which, allied to Mr. Massingham draws from the eagle and the linnet, his portrayal we catch more of the writer's attitude of the poet's gladness the stated way.

There are no creatures, what- ever form, will be grateful to Mr. Massingham for his view of a Zoological Garden. Here, as through- out the pages, honesty and grace take hands and as ever hold a charm. Plain words are not falling where Mr. Massingham draws there is a lack of awkwardness to those who are not in the animal kingdom; nor does he refrain from a just criticism of the exploitation of this kingdom.

As one looks upon the last of the Portraits, "Swallows," one fingers the words of the poet: "The swallow's flight is likened to an undulating pattern of thought, with color and snatches of fragrance.

"Adventures"—the second grouping—leads us to the nurseries of the north-easterly Norfolk dunes, the salt marshes, the gathering ground of thousands of shore loving birds; the quiet woodlands and heaths of Surrey, the skirtings of its ponds in the early morning; the "The swallows to the reed bed of the Broad; and here, at the close of a day, we see starlings hush to their rest; a picture flooded with sound, movement, beauty. . . . The October day we call to the bullfinches "gently flute their way in sweeping arcs along the hedgerows," or in June adventure among the feathered seafarers of the Farns Islands, off the coast of the south coast of England, the swan's wanderer about the Fens of our home, the swan of Richmond, under its oaks and beeches.

As with birds so with men, for Mr. Massingham has the gift of seeing in- dividual value. Naturally, imper- fectly, he has the appreciation and value character; those traits which inspire to better things, to unselfish- ness.

"Politicians," writes Mr. Walter Murdoch in his biographical sketch of Alfred Deakin, "may be divided into two classes: those who think of a party not whereby a certain carried into effect, and those who think of a party whereby a certain party can power. It was to the latter that Deakin was a scanty hand—that is, no. Now, although it is of biographers, often ridden insincerely, to flatly state that he was an insincere man, with similar sentiments, in the case of Alfred Deakin, the favorable judgments are justified. To Deakin a political matter to be judged on intrinsic merits, never on party grounds. This is not that political party generally recognized as a man who could be trusted to country's interests, and it would be a pity, and it would be a pity, if the public actions were hampered by personal motives.

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Literary Criticism in America

WHY is it that there is so little genuine literary criticism in the United States? Are there no Americans with the courage of their opinions and with sufficient background of wide reading to qualify them as critics? Or is the self-abasing delusion still entertained that American opinions are too raw and superficial and that only Old World writers are capable of ripe and sound criticism? At all events it does look as though the average American editor harbored a distrust of serious American critical writing, or else considered it not sufficiently readable to justify giving it space among his often over-valued short stories and fact articles.

As I glance over the current magazines and the publishers' book lists for the season, I am impressed more than ever with the slenderness of the output of genuine critical writing in America—literary criticism, I mean. I do not wish to seem pessimistic about it, nor to overestimate the commercial value of a sort of writing for which there may be but a slight demand, but I am interested in the fact.

Of the host of American authors and so-called men of letters who make a living—and a favored few of them a luxurious living—by means of the pen, I can call to mind but a scant half dozen who can be said to earn a livelihood through the medium of critical writing, and they are for the most part obliged not infrequently to resort to the hack-work of conventional book reviewing. Professional American literary critics of the first magnitude are as scarce as huts in May.

To lighten the gloom of this picture, it is only fair to mention the fact that there has arisen among us, in recent years, a small school of critical writers—college professors for the most part—who are accomplishing much in their effort to keep our literary standards free from error and confusion, but there is only a small group of them.

By the term literary criticism I mean something different from current book reviewing. It has its important place in current literature and I intend nothing disparaging in reference to it. My point is simply that such writing is not literary criticism in its truest sense.

Professor Matthews brought out this distinction clearly in a recent review of Oscar Wilde's "A Critic in Pall Mall." "He was too clever not to perceive the yawning gulf between book reviewing (which devotes itself to works of more permanent value). Book reviewing, even at its best, is only a department of journalism, whereas

criticism, when it has validity, is a department of literature. Many accomplished men of letters have given a large portion of their working hours to book reviewing—Thackeray, for one, and Andrew Lang, for another. But they knew that this was all in the day's work, to be done honestly, no doubt, and conscientiously, for the day's pay."

Perhaps the difference may best be explained by the fact that, generally speaking, the public reads reviews before reading the books reviewed. The reviews help us in the matter of selection and guide our estimates of current work. They are usually written with that end in view, and to make them too deeply analytical would defeat their purpose. The other sort of critical work is post facto. One reviews after one has become familiar with the work criticized, or should do so. The critic discusses with us the things we have read after he has had an opportunity to give the matter mature reflection. He analyzes and explores; he arrives at comparative valuations which are impossible at the moment of publication. We compare our opinions with his and our entire view of literature is effectively illuminated.

Some of us love books well enough to remember them after we have closed them and would like to keep alive, through the medium of authoritative, worth-while discussion, the impressions they have made upon us. That, as I see it, must come after the reading—perhaps some time after the reading, when we have accumulated a mass of other impressions for purposes of comparison.

I am convinced that American literature needs authoritative, keen, scholarly critical writing more than ever before. The public needs it; the publishers and editors need it; the authors sorely need it. We are turning out literature, so called, at such a forced rate of speed in these days that we are in danger of losing not only our sense of proportion and perspective, but even such standards of literary taste as may have survived among us. Dog and poultry fanciers have standards of perfection to direct their efforts. The hurried producers of modern literature have too often only their own nebulous intuitions to guide them. Literary criticism is needed to give us background, clarity of understanding, discrimination, a foundation on which to build. If it be Brahminism, make the most of it.

There are those who still cling to the old-fashioned notion that literature is not merely a thing of the hour, who would like to see the best of our modern work receive its just deserts at the hands of those competent to judge of it—if such there be. We are weary of hearing it puffed and buried. We would like to see it studied, even dissected, if the scalpel be gently and humanely applied, as current work was dissected in the days of Carlyle and Macaulay, Stevenson and Lowell.

Such critical writing need not, and should not, deal exclusively with the classic and canonized authors of the past. We need not confine our studies to Jane Austen and George Meredith, or even Howells and Hardy, though we shall need them for our background. The critic of courage and vision will not shy at such widely advertised names as Wells and Conrad, Churchill and Tarkington, provided he makes it evident that he is taking his task seriously and is not getting up an advertising brochure. Our need is for criticism, not advertising, and for such genuine criticism I am sure the authors themselves would be the first to experience a warmth of pride and gratitude.

W. A. D.

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and gold—
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of the past
In one great effort to express his art
Had painted all the joy within his heart!

Eleanor G. R. Young.

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I call you mine—and yet that cannot be:
Some gifted dreamer of the Long Ago
Visioned your beauty and made haste
to show
Its charm and old-world loveliness to me:
So that I ever wonder when I see
Quaint little people of a distant land
Walk gravely on your surface hand
in hand,
Attired in flowing robe and gay obi:
Splashes of lacquer-red—jade-green
and gold—
Bright butterflies—rare flowers of rosy hue—
With here a fleeting glimpse of Chinese blue—
'Twould seem as though that painter
of the past
In one great effort to express his art
Had painted all the joy within his heart!

Eleanor G. R. Young.



Winchelsea, Main Street

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YOU can view Winchelsea from afar, for it is indeed "a city set on a hill." As the train jogs slowly through flat green marshes, intersected by dykes, and thus cut up into rectangles, for all the world like the chessboard in "Alice Through the Looking Glass," you become aware of a mass of land rising abruptly ahead, clothed in trees—a circumstance rare enough in this marshy country. As you draw nearer, this resolves itself into the town of Winchelsea, which like its neighbor, Rye, is one of the two Ancient Towns of the Cinque Ports. The station lies down in the flat country, but mounting a steep hill you reach the Land Gate, through which you approach the town. Winchelsea still boasts tree gates, the last remaining parts of the wall by which it was once surrounded, the Land Gate, the Strand Gate, and the New Gate, and of these the second, still in wonderful preservation, retains its circular towers, double porticulis, and groined roof. Looking across through this archway you gain a lovely glimpse of the town of Rye with its clustered roofs, framed in this setting of old gray stone.

Winchelsea was a walled town in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was then a great naval port, and during the intervening centuries the sea has receded, and left the town still standing high and dry on its great sandstone bluff, smiling benignly upon the surrounding marshes. For Winchelsea is a town, as its inhabitants insist, though to the visitor it would appear to be just a beautiful village. In one respect it differs entirely from nearly every other English city,—that is, in its rectangular plan. It is laid out in squares, with wide straight roads, an absolute contrast to the narrow streets and huddled houses of the neighboring Rye. The old town did not follow this plan, but it was rebuilt in 1287, and nowhere do we see better the wisdom that prompted the builders than in this clear, unobstructed, level plan, of which the central square which surrounds the church is the nucleus.

This church, apparently only a fragment of the original building, is full of interest. It possesses a rather solid bell tower, terminating in a low spire in which are set quaint-looking dormer windows. Originally there must have been a great central tower, but this is no longer existent. Along the sides of the square are grouped charming houses and cottages; it is difficult to find a jarring note—large and small alike they seem to fit into their surroundings in a wonderful manner, and in summer every house is embowered with climbing roses and flowering creepers. There is a beauty and a dignity, a calm serenity, a kind of compactness and self-containment about it, which seems to be a part of the character of this beautiful old town, shining out like a jewel from its flat, green setting.

The Mews was never empty. If the lady who lived over the green doors wasn't leaning out, the lady whose doors were a vivid blue always was, or the tortoise-shell cat at No. 10 stretched itself in the sun. There was but one carriage and pair left in the Mews. At No. 1 the big stable-doors opened as they should for guests with

on her stern a world-famous name: "Shenandoah—Bath."

Below those markless pathways where commerce shapes the trail, Unsung, unrun, forgotten, sleeps the Sailor of the Sail?

Yucca Is Yellowing
Yucca is yellowing—
Hello, yellow!
Cactus is crimsoning—
Glow, glow, red fellow!
And in the mesquite bush is seen
A splash of green:

As when sunset colors spin
Their beauty down an evening hill.
No one rides the trail today—
Who cares if strange or lonely?
No one goes the desert way—
It is for beauty only.

—William H. Simpson.

Comfort

It is a queer word, that "Comfort." It appears to have come down in the world. We suppose from the look of it that once it meant something that added strength or courage or fortitude, and the original meaning is seen in the old Statute of Treasons, which defines treason as "comforting the king's enemies." Fairly early it came to imply a mental consolation or solace, as we see in the words, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people," and "Rachel mourning for her children, and would not be comforted." Then there is the proverb about Job's Comforters, and we have known "cold comfort," which meant much the same as the consolation given to Job.

The high, or spiritual meaning still persists. One hears an old woman sometimes saying that her son, or even her husband, is a "great comfort" to her, and the poet writes of "comfort scorned of devils." But in its commonest use the word has degenerated. When we speak of comfort, we generally think of an easy, warm, and restful state of body or bodily surroundings. We mean "creature comforts," or "home comforts," implying pleasant furniture and plenty to eat. When we say that a family is "in comfortable circumstances," we mean that life is pretty easy for it. A "comfortable person" is easy-going and inclined to be stout. A "comforter" has so little reference to Job that it has become a woolen scarf.

—Henry Nevinson.

The Poet

He presses on before the race:
And sings out of a silent place.
Like faint notes of a forest bird
On heights afar that voice is heard;
And the dim path he breaks today
Will sometime be the trodden way.
But when the race comes toiling on
That voice of wonder will be gone—
But heard on higher peaks afar,
Moved upward with the morning star.

O men of earth, that wandering star
Still goes the upward way: Rejoice!
—Edwin Markham.

The Canton Vase

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
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11 the girl who every morning shook out the crimson table-cloth and then, dropping it across the sill, stood dreaming, leaning on round white arms. The American Traveler loved the Mews, for itself and because it was the back of its front! For the hotel was No. 20 Lancaster Gate and Lancaster Gate was a street prim, straight, and quiet, and the front windows in the room beyond her own looked out on a row of doors just alike, and areas railings one after the other, and deep basement kitchens behind the area railings with the ghosts of servants looking up, and the sign, "No hawkers allowed," on every gate—as if anything that could live on a hawk's tray could draw one breath in Lancaster Gate! Such very different windows front and back for the same house.

Here the American Traveler had an exciting thought. There were people who were like that. People who were conventional and correct and fashionable, and everything with rails, and areas, and no hawkers allowed, but who had back windows giving on dear rambling places so that you loved them before you even knew what made them so different from all the other people they were like! And it was the people with no back windows who thought convention a thing to use one, not for one to use, that made fashion stupid and not fun. . . . They were all the countless stuffy, stuffy people in the world with no back windows!

But think of Barbara. Barbara had been born with front windows most elegantly correct and to be envied, but her back ones—why every day Barbara looked out of those into a world in which there was no time, where no one had any work to do, and where she and Tess of the D'Urbervilles and Carlyle and Mademoiselle Matilde and Colonel Newcome lay on couches and talked as gods! Not that she, Barbara, ever thought of herself as a god, she only came back glowing with the others' thoughts, quaint and sweet with her own.

And Nan? Nan whose front windows lay on a strictly laid out world, duty, duty, duty, day by day, but whose back windows opened on the perilous seas in fairy lands, where back windows heard the lark as Shelley might, whose back windows saw every little singing bird, and every leaf that spring uncured so that she never looked out of her front ones without laughing at the difference!

Were all back windows better than front? Were there no evil ones? There were of course people who had none, people by the hundreds, the most of people, but in those who had them, were back windows always the better? What about Isabel? Or was it that Isabel had no back windows? That because she was so delightful, so clever, so different from her front windows, that one thought she had them till one went very near. Then one saw that there were no windows at all, but mirrors so arranged, so turned and twisted, that everything they caught became but a background against which Isabel saw herself. Sometimes the mirrors held only one figure, Isabel, sometimes the man or woman whose connection gratified her for the time, turned and twisted with her.

The tortoise-shell cat at the window of No. 10 jumped down, and the baby in the purple pram was taken in. The horses had long since gone. The American Traveler looked up from the Mews and out across the roofs to where a church steeple seemed to prick the low English sky. Mirrors were not back windows: even though one mistook them for a time, back

Back Windows

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All Men Are Brethren

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP in human consciousness there is an inherent recognition of the fact that all men are brethren. It is observable that in times of danger or of common need, distinctions of class, caste, race, and creed are, at least temporarily, overlooked or lost sight of; and men help and support each other with that touch of the higher nature which "makes the whole world kin." It is said that in Holland, where all the people have had to watch the dykes and keep them in repair in order to protect their country from the sea, the need of co-operation has encouraged a spirit of brotherliness as a national characteristic. What a blessed state this points to, when all men, at all times and under all circumstances, will naturally act in this manner!

The old order, wherein one's hand seemed to be ever raised against his neighbor and nation to be constantly pitted against nation, is destined to pass away. We have some encouraging evidence that it is even now going; and all that tends in this direction needs to be cherished and safeguarded, until men attain demonstrably to that spiritual stature wherein this result shall be permanently assured. Indications are not lacking to show that men are waking more fully to the truth expressed in these words of the prophet Malachi: "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?"

Harmony in human relationships is enjoyed just in proportion as it is recognized that God is the Father-Mother of all. It is plain that divine Love, our Father-Mother, can have only loving and lovable children, children who express the nature and character of their divine parent. Mrs. Eddy states a simple, yet far-reaching fact when she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 469, 470): "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

This simple scientific truth, that all men are brethren, is able to heal the wounds produced by war and by international strife and misunderstanding. Christian Science is enabling mankind to realize and utilize this fact more clearly and effectively than ever before. Can we estimate the power of the right thinking that is being practiced as a result of Christian Science teaching, the realization that all men have one God, one Mind? Think of the power expressed by the clear realization that all men are capable of living

windows were lovely things: that was the trouble with the world, people saw the things they dreamed of through their back windows. Saw there the kingdoms to come on earth, and then went down and lived by just what light their front windows, inherited, curtained, rallied, could give!

The American Traveler's companion, who had been reading by a "spring fire," closed her book. "What," she said, "what have you been doing at that window?"

The American Traveler smiled at the awfulness of the pun that was in her. "Musing," she said, "just musing."—Mary Dallas Street, in The Reviewer.

Groceries

Desires.
Little determined desires,
Gripped by the mould,
Moving so hardly among
The earth, of whose heart they were
That is old; it is old,
Not gracious to little desires such as these,
But apter for work on the bases of trees,
Where branches are hung
Overhead,
Very mightily there, overhead.

Through the summer they stirred,
They strove to the bulbs after May,
Until harvest and song of the bird
Went together away;
And ever till coming of snows
They worked in the mould, for undisturbed were these
Swift little determined desires, in the earth
Without sign, any day,
Ever shaping to marvels of birth,
Far away.

And we went
Without head
On our way,
Never knowing what virtue was spent,
Day by day,
By those little desires that were gal-
lant to breed
Such beauty as fortitude may.
Not once in our mind
Was that corner of earth under trees
Very mighty and tall,
As we travelled the roads and the seas.

And gathered the wage of our kind,
And were waggard or trim to the call
Of the duties that lengthen the hours
Into seasons that flourish and fall.
And blind,
In the womb of the flowers,
Unresting they wrought,
In the buds, in the depth of the year,
Buried far from our thought:
Till one day, when the thrushes were clear
In their note it was spring—and they knew—
Unheeding we came into sight
Of that corner forgotten, and lo,
They had won through the meshes of mould.

And treasures lay in the light,
Of ivory, purple, and gold.
—John Drinkwater.

and acting in accordance with the law of divine Love!

This fact applies also to the strife between capital and labor. In viewing their conflicts we can with advantage give heed to Jesus' words, "In your patience possess ye your souls." There are, obviously, long-standing wrongs to be righted; and these can be properly righted only in accordance with the law of God. Obedience to the law of God involves strict observance of righteous law and order. Whatever is subversive of these is obviously a mistaken method of righting wrong. It is inevitable that in the testing-times apparent in present experiences wrongs should come to the surface to be corrected; and the omnipotent power of Truth, which is forcing error to the surface, is also able to nullify error. Speaking of the part to be played during such upheavals by "those who discern Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 97): "They will aid in the election of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

Christ Jesus in his Sermon on the Mount has given an important rule for the demonstration of true brotherliness in the simple words, "Judge not." He makes clear that we should not ignore the error that we ourselves or others may be expressing, but that in order to deal rightly with error expressed by others we must first destroy error in our own thought: "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

The clearer sense, which Christian Science gives us, that God is the Father-Mother of us all, prompts us to translate this fact into practical helpfulness in daily life. We begin to see the needs of all mankind more clearly, and to consider these needs in a spirit of friendliness. This clearer vision, moreover, enables us to detect more readily, and to nullify scientifically, any belief or condition that would militate against the brotherhood of man. With these wise requirements fulfilled, we shall exemplify, in increasing measure, the practical brotherliness expressed in the words of Whittier's beautiful hymn:—

"Then, brother man, fold to thy heart thy brother!
For where love dwells, the peace of God is there:
To worship rightly is to love each other;
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1923

EDITORIALS

A YEAR OR SO ago discussion was common among public men in the United States, and in the press, as to the economic wisdom of pressing for the payment of the loans made by that country to European nations during the time of war.

The Inter-Allied Debts Again

The discussion then hinged very largely upon the question as to whether collection of these huge sums of money was desirable from an economic standpoint. It was urged that to insist upon the literal fulfillment of these obligations, incurred in a common cause, would greatly prolong the industrial and financial agony of Europe and defer for decades, if not for a century, the time of the restoration of normal conditions there. It was further argued that it would not be to the advantage of industry or business in the United States to receive such payments, because they could not be made in money, but must be made in goods, which would enter immediately into competition with American products. The folly of endeavoring to exclude foreign manufactures by new and higher tariffs at the same time that foreign nations were notified that their debts must be paid, and could only be paid in goods, was repeatedly pointed out.

The progress of this discussion was suddenly stayed by the action of Great Britain in sending a commission to Washington, which successfully arranged for the payment of the British debt. Prior to that time all agitation for the cancellation of inter-allied debts had been ascribed by a very large section of the American press to British propaganda. This charge was quieted by the action of the British Government in arranging a plan of payment, under which already large sums have been transmitted to the United States. Not only the charge of British propaganda but all discussion as to the general cancellation of debts was stifled by this action.

It is quite apparent now that the issue is going to be raised again, but in a different form. The new question is not as to whether it will be advantageous to the United States to collect these outstanding debts, but whether it will be possible to collect them. Germany has now formally discontinued the payment upon its reparations account, which has been made heretofore in kind, and announces its purpose to discontinue payments of any character whatsoever until the issues between its Government and that of France are settled. The French thereupon request the British Government to consider the question as to whether there should not be a general cancellation of inter-allied debts. If Germany will not pay us, say the French, how can we pay the British or the Americans? The British retort to this is: If France adopts methods which make it impossible for the Germans to pay, why should we be expected, therefore, to cancel our claims against France? The complications attending any effort to discharge these inter-allied obligations are growing daily, and the United States Government itself today confronts the problem as to whether there can be any successful collection of its enormous claims.

The situation is one that might well have been anticipated at the outset, and the question will infallibly arise in many minds as to whether it would not have been better a year ago, and might not be better today, for the United States to take the lead in mutual cancellation of obligations in order that at least a portion of the causes of disension among the nations of Europe might be removed.

The debts due the United States are enormous. Colossal as the figures are, however, they probably would not measure up to the losses which America would sustain should the present situation in Europe persist for a quarter of a century. Most assuredly they would be as nothing in comparison to the cost of the disaster which would be brought upon this Nation and the world should Europe be again embroiled in war. Great Britain is equally involved in this problem. While its debt to the United States is heavy and its payment has been loyal and honorably provided for, its claims against the continental nations are vastly greater. Its trade and industry, like those of the United States, suffer today cruelly from the chaos in Europe. Until order is restored there, until the nations of the Continent once again become purchasers, take again their place in the great circle of international trade in which all participants profit, neither England nor the United States can witness restored prosperity.

Is it not the duty of the two great English-speaking nations to unite in the search for some form of concerted action which might enable them to enforce peace, and financial and commercial order on the Continent? Of all nations these two emerged from the war most powerful in a material sense. We believe emphatically that they are today, as they always have been, the greatest moral powers of the world. Is not the moment ripe for them to exert both their material and their moral influence for the restoration of normal conditions in the continent of Europe?

SOME students of British constitutional history look forward to the day when a British Commonwealth parliament will meet annually in London, or perhaps in Winnipeg, or Cape Town. It would be the representative assembly of the league of British nations. Representatives would attend from Great Britain and the overseas dominions. Possibly there would be a Commonwealth council of statesmen, responsible to this Britannic assembly. Policies and questions of concern to Great Britain and the overseas dominions in common would be discussed and, when agreed upon by the assembly, they would be submitted through the responsible government of each nation under the British flag for

Dominion Ministers in London

ratification by the several national parliaments, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the Irish Free State.

It is agreed that this development of British Commonwealth administration must come very gradually. Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, is of the opinion, however, that the time is ripe for an imperial conference on constitutional relations. The conference of overseas prime ministers, to be held in London next October, is not being called particularly to discuss constitutional relations, but it is more than likely that some progress will be made in the direction of the greater Commonwealth council or assembly.

Australia's proposal to appoint a resident Cabinet minister, in place of an Australian high commissioner, in London, is an important step in the right direction. Similar action on the part of the Dominion of Canada is being considered. Sir George Perley, a former Canadian high commissioner, has urged that the high commissioner should be elevated to Cabinet rank, or that a Canadian Minister should be appointed to represent the Dominion in London.

Resident ministers from the overseas dominions would be welcomed by the British Government. The imperial meetings which were held in 1921 demonstrated the value of frequent consultation between representatives of the dominions and the mother country. The probabilities are that after the conference of prime ministers next October the dominions will take steps to maintain their own resident ministers in London.

Just about nine years ago the whole civilized world was beginning to realize that a war had been launched in its midst, though there were few indeed, if any, who had the slightest idea what the ultimate of that war would be or where it all would lead. In due course, after more than four years of indescribable carnage, the armistice was signed and the war which had been advertised as the war to end war was, in its cruder aspects, at least, brought to an end. Thereafter has followed nearly five years of turmoil and strife, in many respects as heartrending and destructive as the war itself, associated with the re-arousing in many directions of the very passions and sentiments which themselves originally produced it. Since the armistice those countries which actually became involved in the war have had time to take stock of some of the damage done, and countless families have mourned in silent rebellion for those who made the supreme sacrifice for their country, while innumerable numbers of men and women have endured, and are enduring, even to today, the effects of those awful days in the trenches and on the battle fields.

Yet withal, being carried on, as it were, in a sort of undercurrent of the human consciousness, are being made preparations for the next war. Frequently in news items are described frightful instruments of destruction capable of doing damage far in excess of anything that was brought to pass during the last one. Stories are circulated concerning poison gases which will be able to wipe out whole cities of civilian populations, and rumor is rife regarding the enormous size of the latest bombing airplane and the disaster it could scatter from the sky. And all of this in spite of the fact that the world has not nearly recovered from the effects of the last conflagration, and the average man or woman shudders at the mention of the war and the recollection of the agonies and distress which were its accompaniment and have followed in its train.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that of late in many sections of the world there should have been raised a cry of "No More War," and that an insistent demand is being made that an end be called to this senseless preparation for that which can never accomplish anything worth while? In London recently, and in all the other leading cities and towns of Great Britain, were held meetings in great numbers, at which this sentiment of the people was expressed emphatically and in no uncertain terms. The cry of "No More War" is simply the expression of the determined certainty of the rank and file that there is a way to settle difficulties and differences between nations other than brute force. In the United States the slogan of "Law, Not War," is being given prominence, though not without meeting opposition.

There is no need of the world preparing for, or enduring, another war. The dark pictures which have been, and are being, scattered broadcast concerning such a necessity, are unqualifiedly evil, without one aspect of usefulness or truth. The people are right in their demand that there be no more war. Let them continue their demand; let them make it resound from every corner of the globe; let them show unmistakably that they constitute the true ruling power, and there will be no future war. It is no use crying peace when there is no peace, but it is even more futile to cry war when there is no war necessary.

THE wound in the Balkans is slow to heal. The rancor between the states aligned with the Entente, on the one hand, and Bulgaria on the other, is as bitter, in some respects, as the rancor between the French and the Germans. Yet there is one agency which is causing handshakes between former enemies. That agency, strange as it may seem, is football, of what is known in the United States as the "Association" variety. Football is not indigenous to the Balkans. But all the Balkan nations learned the game from the English, with whom they held relations either as allies, prisoners of war, or custodians of prisoners of war, during the conflict. After the conflict, all the Balkan nations took up the game as a national sport.

It was football that created the first rift in the wall of hostility between the Bulgarians and their neighbors, all of whom were ranged on the side of the Allies during the struggle. It was a Rumanian team that issued the first challenge to a Bulgarian team. The challenge was accepted, and a few weeks ago the "Tricolour," of Bucharest, paid a visit to Sofia, where it played a series of games with Sofia teams before large crowds of enthusiasts. The arrival of the team, and its departure, were made in the Bulgarian capital an occasion for demonstrations of mutual amity that would have been well-nigh incredible only a few months earlier.

Contact between Rumanian and Bulgarian on the football field, under conditions of sportsmanship and fair play associated with the English-speaking races, demonstrated a perceptible easing off of the tension between the two peoples. Since then there have been several "frontier incidents" along the Danube—incidents of a friendly nature—that have testified to a growing improvement in the feeling between Bulgaria and one of the countries aligned with Great Britain and France during the war.

The good example set by Rumania was not lost even upon Yugoslavia, which under the dominant Serbian influence has been showing distressing signs of chauvinism. Not many weeks after the Rumanian team returned to Bucharest, a Serbian team at Nish challenged the football association of Sofia to a match, and the challenge was promptly accepted.

Thus between enemies that were believed to have been incapable of shaking hands in friendship, a more cordial feeling is being slowly but surely introduced through an institution dear to English-speaking peoples and by them imparted to the Balkan nations. And it is the earnest hope of all thoughtful people in all the small nations concerned that the rifts thus started in the wall of hate and misunderstanding will grow in height and in width, until the aperture will be large enough to admit the car of progress and amity.

Even in this age of sophistication, there remain persons half reluctant to discard the outworn precept that great literature must of necessity be produced in Grub Street. Faith in the garret and the crust persists, regardless of such a hideous exposure of the struggle which comes to an impecunious writer with ideals as George Gissing presents in "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft." Though, curiously, it is as true that no one recoils at the prospect of workers in other fields enjoying, perhaps not the flesh pots, but at least the decent comforts of life. As so often happens, a ready paragraph in Boswell's "Johnson" sums up the matter in the Doctor's conclusive terms: "Sir," said he, "all the arguments which are brought to represent poverty as no evil, show it to be a great evil. You never find people labouring to convince you that you may live very happily upon a plentiful fortune." Then why should not authorship be regarded as a business? Especially since to regard it so does not argue the abandonment of art.

It was the reading of a passage in Anthony Trollope's "Autobiography" which inspired a reconsideration of the problem. Mr. Trollope's ingenuous method was to include the precise terms of the sale of each of his novels. He records them exactly as another man might a list of his investments and the income from them. He alludes to the "unnatural self-sacrifice," commonly demanded of literary men; and goes so far as to add: "Take away from English authors their copyrights and you would very soon take away from England her authors." Which, we suppose, is only another way of saying that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Anthony Trollope is by no means the only author who has demonstrated that business and artistry can go along together. There may be cited the example of Shakespeare himself, whose career shows clearly that he wrote as a means of livelihood. Many authors believe that they can work only under pressure; an equal number imagine that the task must be spasmodic, waiting on impulse. Different persons, different habits, of course. But it is well to stop and realize that, as Trollope has said, "A man devoting himself to literature with industry, perseverance, certain necessary aptitudes, and fair average talents may succeed in gaining a livelihood, as another man does in another profession." Moreover, he may at the same time be an artist.

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Aristophanes in the Strand

By ERNEST RHYA

LONDON, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—There must be at least a dozen Utopias in the ideal gazetteer, if one may count Cebes' "Tablet" and run on beyond Butler's "Erewhon." Cloudcuckootown, as Aristophanes painted it in his joyous comedy of "The Birds," is not perhaps the best known of the lot; but after seeing it produced lately one midsummer night in the Strand, we—I and two fellow-playgoers—decided it was the merriest of them all, besides being the most directly focussed on our own affairs; the world we live in, the people we know, the great things we plan. It was a mere chance that we saw the play, for it was acted at a temporary playhouse not known to the ordinary playgoing public. We were walking toward Fleet Street in the cool of the evening, when we happened to look into the quadrangle at King's College through the arched gateway and spied there, strutting along as big as a man, a wondrous feathered bird with a fantastic regal crest on its head. Was it a Hoopoe? The porter at the lodge could not say. But he told us that a Greek play was to be played that night by the students and members of the university, and the public could get to see it by a little strategy.

The orchestra was striking up as we went in, with delightful flute and oboe effects to give relief to the strident instruments. We had good seats, which, as it proved, had much to do with our envisaging the play at the right angle. For behind us sat a college don in spectacles who expounded Aristophanes to the young lady at his side with immense gusto. There was no bounds to his art in detecting the marvelous—what shall I call it?—prescience, or prognosis—of the playwright, who had, twenty-two centuries ago, foreseen our modern predicament, and in Cloudcuckootown had anticipated the London, Oxford, or Boston, of 1923. You may recollect that in the first scene of "The Birds" two citizens enter—Peisthetærus and Euelpides, who are tired of their own city and country, the high price of food and the ineffectual Diacast Government. They are, in fact, on the quest for Utopia, which they are destined to find among the birds in Cloudcuckootown; and they carry with them as guides an old crow and a jackdaw. "What do the crow and the jackdaw stand for? Are they symbolic birds?" asked the young playgoer behind us of the don-in-spectacles. "Highly symbolic," he replied; "they represent," but even as he said it, he lowered his voice and we could not hear his tell-tale ending. "But Peisthetærus?—is he an Athenian or a Londoner?" "Both," promptly responded her mentor; "Aristophanes dealt in composite portraits and in all the ages. But listen to his waggish and foolish follower, who is the Sancho Panza to his Quixote—ahem, a very respectable Quixote!" We did listen, turning our attention to the stage, where Sancho (or Euelpides) was in an anxious voice inquiring, "What does the Old Crow say?" The old crow, it turned out, is not at all propitious; he only gives his master a tweak; and then, just as the two pilgrims are at a loss which road to take, the bird that we saw in the college quad comes out of the cave door in the painted rocks, and proves to be the Royal Hoopoe, King of the Birds. He has human sympathies, and he tells the two travelers that once he was a man, too. Now he has lost some of his feathers, and his beak is a bit away; but he says his misfortunes all come of the tragedies of Sophocles. "He means Shaw's plays," said the spectacled don, in an imprudently loud voice, so that some people on either side of us turned round in astonishment.

To continue the fable, the Hoopoe is quite pleased with the two travelers in quest of Utopia. He offers to introduce them to his feathered bipeds and this brings on the Chorus of Birds. First, with a tuneful song, he calls up the nightingale:

Awake, awake!
Sleep no more, but music make,
With your tiny tawny bill;
Wake the echoes, vale and hill . . .

A delicious fluting represents the nightingale's call in reply. Hubert Parry's music, written for the play, backs up the playwright in glorious fashion.

The dramatic illusion in the Strand was greatly strengthened by the designer of the dresses and painter of the scenery, Miss Phillis Gardiner (who was herself a bird in the chorus). She is already well known in the art world by her black-and-white work and her fine wood carvings of beast and bird, and she proved just the right costumer for Cloudcuckootown. Her painted clouds and rocks made a perfect setting for the fantastic bipeds; as in that ridiculous episode where the two would-be Utopians are given a patent lotion to make wings sprout on their shoulders, and in the scene where the bird city is built. A cloud messenger tells how it was done—the birds did it all off their own bat, or their own beaks and claws:

There came a crew of 30,000 cranes
With stones from Africa in their claws and gizzards,
Which the stone-curlers and stone-chatterers
Worked into shape and finished. The sand-martins,
The mud-larks too, were busy in their turn,
Mixing the mortar, while the water birds,
As fast as it was wanted, brought the water
To temper, and work it.

And for hod-bearers and mortar-mixers:

There were the geese, all barefoot,
Trampling the mortar, and, when all was ready,
They heaved it into the hods, so cleverly,
With their flat feet!

In a time of house shortage, the rapidity of the bird builders was such as to cause much envy. "Ah, if London were only like Cloudcuckootown!" murmured the voice of the don behind us. "But who are these human-folk—these newcomers?" his neighbor asked him, as a succession of emissaries from earth appeared on the stage. "They are people who have heard of the delights of Cloudcuckootown down on earth, and want to live up there. One is a garden-city architect—one a newspaper man (whom Aristophanes calls a soothsayer), and a third a poet, a vers-librist, who wants to teach the birds how to sing without rhyme or rhythm." But Peisthetærus (who has, by this time, lost his waggish friend, Euelpides) makes short work of these wild out-of-workers. He scores all along the line; establishes himself as perpetual prime minister in Cloudcuckootown, having fairly ousted the Royal Hoopoe; and the end of all is the triumphal chorus in which he and Basilea figure. The choric music at the close is superb, and is most skillfully arranged to prevent one asking awkward questions—as, for instance, "Did the Birds make a mistake in letting the Humans into Cloudcuckootown?"

There is a sharper edge, I believe, in Aristophanes' satire than we have recognized in his new-old "Midsummer Night's Dream." If so, we owe not a little of our new understanding of it to Prof. Ernest Gardiner and his skilled collaborators of London University who helped to bring Cloudcuckootown to earth in the Strand. It remains for them next to carry it to some eligible stage in another city overseas.

Football a Peace Agency in the Balkans